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COMMENT OF THE DAY

East Berlin Revolt

IT is doubtful whether anything could have more rudely shaken the satellite Communist Government of East Germany out of a complacent faith in its own indestructibility than the spontaneous demonstrations and open rioting which have occurred in East Berlin during the past two days. The display of mass hostility by a people believed to be completely subjugated by its government has also taken the Western world by surprise. It discounts to some extent the suggestion that iron-hand dictatorships are invulnerable. The reasons for the revolt are still not clear, but undoubtedly they have their roots in growing discontent by the workers over their economic position. The East German Prime Minister, Herr Grotewohl has admitted "grave errors" by his Government which have resulted in a serious shortage of consumer goods and daily necessities. This, and the harsh demand that the people put in an additional 10 per cent of working hours without any increase in pay, placed too severe a strain on the obedience of East Berliners.

BUT the demonstrations can also be regarded as manifestations of a deep-rooted hatred for the Communist system of government. Communism is not the choice of the East Germans. They have been forced to become docile satellites of Soviet Russia. They have been denied free elections and have had to accept a dictatorship because hitherto they have been in no position to resist. What the people of East Berlin have shown during the past two days is that although they have long been suppressed they have not lost entirely the will or the desire for freedom. It remains to be seen whether their self-imposed Government will heed the lesson, for it is perfectly obvious that the mass of East Germans will not be satisfied merely with improved living and working conditions. They desire to share a democratic way of life with their own people in West Germany, and it would appear they are now willing to fight for that right. This may well be the most significant development from the East Berlin demonstrations.

Borneo Looking Up

BRITISH North Borneo's acute labour shortage appears to have been partially remedied, and the Governor (Sir Ralph Hone) told the Legislative Council that estates may now be able to replant. The Colony subsists on a narrow financial margin, and it has been adversely affected by the drop in price of rubber. But the Governor prefers to regard this as a return to normal, and says Borneo can still make a reasonable profit from its rubber, for costs are a little below what they are in the Federation of Malaya. Happily, Borneo is being remembered in a wider field. The Straits Times mentions that the U.S. Mutual Security Agency is meeting half the cost of the new wharves at Labuan, Sandakan, and Jesselton, while there has been a substantial British grant for drainage and irrigation schemes. Export aid is being provided by the Colonial Development Fund and U.N. welfare agencies on education projects, child welfare, housing and maternity work, soil research, statistical systems, and local economic problems in general. The towns have even begun to think of modern water supplies and sewerage systems.

RUSSIAN TROOPS TAKE OVER

EAST BERLIN

Riots End In Seven Dead, 60 Wounded DEMONSTRATIONS ALL OVER E. GERMANY

Berlin, June 17.

Soviet tanks barred the Western gates to the Soviet zone tonight, where a few hours before they had fired into a milling West Berlin crowd.

Martial law and curfew had stilled the turbulent streets of the East sector after two days of bloody rioting against Communist rule.

Soviet soldiers bivouacked at main street crossings and lit camp fires.

Conservative estimates put today's casualties at seven Berliners killed and 60 wounded. Two men died when Soviet tanks ran over their heads, a 21-year-old youth was shot in the head outside the East German Government buildings in Leipziger Strasse, and a West Berliner was shot in the head near the Potsdamer Platz, great central square of the capital.

The thousands of demonstrators who had marched through the streets of East Berlin since early morning vanished from the streets as the 9 p.m.-5 a.m. curfew imposed by the Soviet authorities came into force.

In proclaiming martial law at 1230 GMT today, the Soviet Army forbade all demonstrations, meetings and assemblies of more than three people in the streets and in public places and imposed the curfew. It was the first time since the war ended that martial law was imposed anywhere in Germany.

From then on, the Soviet authorities and East Berlin police began slowly to gain control over the tens of thousands of rioters. Soviet tanks began to move, into the street, and steel-helmeted lorry-borne troops and other armed Soviet troops began to patrol the trouble centres around the East German Government buildings and—near the—Brandenburg Gate, where the British and Soviet sectors meet.

East Berlin police fired warning shots over West Berliners loitering in the sector border on Potsdamer Platz at 9 p.m. just as the curfew became effective.

Potsdamer Platz was brightly lit by flames from the East Berlin state-run cafe Vaterland, apparently set on fire by the demonstrators.

STRIKES BREAK OUT West Berlin firemen fighting the blaze believed that two people were trapped in the building.

Opposite the Vaterland was the already burning Columbus House, evacuated by the East German police. West Berliners said the East sector fire brigades refused to fight the fires.

Northwest German Radio reported tonight that strikes had broken out in the East German towns of Magdeburg, Halle, Erfurt and Leipzig.

Refugees said railwaymen and steel and electrical workers in Berlin industrial suburbs also downed tools and demonstrated today.

Political observers in Bonn predicted tonight that the riots may lead to the end of the East German Government as at present constituted.

Soviet tanks fired machinegun bursts across the border into West Berlin killing between 10 and 20 men, women and children, according to British military police.

Thousands of West Berliners were watching rioting and demonstrations just across the border in the Potsdamer Platz when the tanks fired.

SHOOT INTO CROWD Russian soldiers who had arrived in lorries stood by as the tanks fired several bursts.

The British military police said: "They shot straight into the crowd. But perhaps it was a mistake. Perhaps they only meant to shoot over the heads of the crowd, to warn them to disperse."

After the shooting West Berliners again swarmed back to the square in spite of warnings from police and border customs.

loads of steel-helmeted Soviet machine gunners. The anti-tank guns were also deployed in the Unter Den Linden facing the British sector through the Brandenburg gate. Battalions of East Germany's barracks police force, which is trained and equipped like an army—guarded entrances to East Berlin and barred everyone without an East Berlin identity card from entering.

AGITATIONS SPREAD Refugees reaching West Berlin today brought reports of strikes, protest marches and demonstrations from all over East Germany.

Several thousand workers in the big Brandenburg Steel Works struck this morning and demonstrated outside the Town Hall, one report said. The police took no action.

Other workers at Brandenburg, including the whole staff of the railway station, joined in the demonstration.

Workers downed tools at several state-owned factories including the AEG (General Electric Company) manufacturing electrical apparatus, the cableworks at Schoeneweide, and other big factories on Berlin's outskirts.

Reports said that large crowds collected outside prisons at several places in East Germany including Waldheim, Torgau, Halle, and Bautzen. They shouted demands that political prisoners should be freed.

The staff of the East Berlin State Printing works were reported to have sent the West Berlin Trade Union Federation a message saying "We are joyfully aroused. You can rely on us."—Reuter.

RADIO REPORT London, June 17. East Berlin Radio said tonight "Order has been restored in the streets and on the squares" of the city's East sector, where rioting crowds have been "more and more dispersed" by Soviet troops since the declaration of martial law today.

The station's chief commentator said that on a tour of the sector he saw several overturned, burned out or burning cars and lorries being removed from the streets.

Big crowds gathered on the western side of the Potsdamer Platz, where "fascist West Berlin organisations" had sent their members to try to provoke Soviet troops and police, but without success, the commentator said.

He said youths from "fascist organisations" cycling in groups in the eastern sector were dispersed by troops and police when they tried to collect new crowds.

These injured in the riots were people "struck down by rowdies."—Reuter.

FOUR FOR KREMLIN London, June 17. Anti-Communist rioting in Soviet-occupied Berlin may force Russia to think again before giving East Germany the "new deal" promised last week, diplomatic sources said here tonight.

The serious state of simmering unrest which has been revealed must also have an important influence on Moscow's decisions in the wider problem of uniting East and West Germany, it is thought here.

The vital fact which emerges from the events in Berlin is that Russia can no longer be certain that the East German Communist Party can keep this territory subservient to Kremlin will—still less that it could dominate an all-German government.

Coming so shortly after serious rioting in Czechoslovakia the Berlin disturbances must also raise the possibility that they will have repercussions throughout the Soviet zone.

Armed assistance to the demonstrators by Russian troops could only have been dictated by extreme considerations which outweigh the acute embarrassment that the Russians will almost certainly experience.

Moscow's hand at any four-power conference on Germany could only have been weakened by today's evidence that the Eastern zone is not the contented state it has been held to be in contrast with the allegedly turbulent Western Federal Republic.—Reuter.

War To End Next Thursday?

Panmunjom, June 18. Communist Peking said today staff officers had drawn a ceasefire line which would be virtually the last step to an armistice in the three-year-old Korean war.

An Allied spokesman adhering to secrecy of the truce negotiations would not confirm the Red radio report. However, there were signs that the Korean fighting would end by next Thursday, third anniversary of the war.

In Washington, reliable sources said the United Nations and Communist truce talks plan to sign an armistice "this week."

These sources said the main problem standing in the way of a truce was South Korea's threat to ignore it and continue the fight alone. Hopes were high, however, that this obstacle will soon be surmounted.

Meanwhile, newly appointed members of the United Nations military Armistice Commission were scheduled to leave Tokyo for Korea today to enforce the terms of a truce.

Another indication that the Peking report may be correct was the fact United Nations and Communist staff officers, charged with fixing the ceasefire line, recessed their conference here indefinitely last night. An earlier broadcast said liaison officers on Tuesday night were seen speeding jointly what could be a site for the actual signing ceremony next to the conference house.—United Press.



HRH the Duke of Edinburgh, wearing the uniform of a Field Marshal, and mounted, takes part in the Trooping the Colour ceremony at Horse Guards Parade. When this picture was taken he was following Her Majesty the Queen as she rode down the Mall to the parade. — AP photo.

Rosenbergs' Fate In The Balance

Washington, June 17.

Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson tonight convened a special term of the Supreme Court for 5 p.m. GMT tomorrow, to review the stay of execution granted by Justice William O. Douglas earlier today to Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, convicted atom spies.

The Chief Justice acted about two hours after the Attorney-General, Mr. Herbert Brownell, filed an application with him for a special term of the court to review the stay granted by Mr. Douglas.

It was not known immediately how many of the nine justices would attend but six of them—a quorum provided by law—were either in the city or near enough to get here in time.

The Chief Justice presumably, as is the custom in such cases, contacted as many of the justices as possible before making his brief announcement that the court was being convened.

The timing of the special session for one o'clock tomorrow afternoon (1700 GMT) means the court will meet only ten hours before the Rosenbergs are due to go to the electric chair in Sing Sing prison.

The stay of execution was granted earlier today by Mr. Justice Douglas, one of the nine Supreme Court judges acting on his own.

There was an immediate move in the House of Representatives by Mr. William McDonald, Wheeler, a Democrat from Georgia, to have him impeached for "high crimes and misdemeanors in office."

Mr. McDonald's special Supreme Court session was called after the Government had challenged Mr. Justice Douglas and asked for a review of his decision.

Earlier this week the Supreme Court refused to grant a stay of execution by five votes to four. Mr. Douglas was one of the four.

If the Supreme Court reverses Mr. Justice Douglas's decision, the Rosenbergs will presumably die at 11 o'clock tomorrow night (3 a.m. GMT, June 19) as originally scheduled.

Fifty-year-old Mr. Justice Douglas, the "youngster" of the Supreme Court, based his stay

Condition Excellent

Boston, June 17. Mr. Anthony Eden was reported in "excellent" condition today at New England Baptist hospital where he underwent an operation last week.

The British Foreign Secretary "sat in a chair for a short period," a hospital bulletin said, and "his diet has been increased and enjoyed."

The bulletin, signed by his surgeon, Dr. Richard B. Cattell, and Dr. Frank H. Lahey, added that "in view of the stage of his recovery, a single daily bulletin will be issued each afternoon" at 2000 GMT.—Reuter.

He went to the Presidential Mansion to see Rhee at 9 a.m. after announcing over Seoul radio that he had issued the orders to Korean military police guards who stood by while "patriotic" North Korean POWs broke out of four camps on the southern tip of the mainland.

The United Nations Command in Tokyo was stunned by the action which threatened to delay, if not postpone, indefinitely completion of the armistice agreement. Under the prisoner repatriation plan adopted at Panmunjom over South Korean protests, the United Nations guarantees to hand over for custody to a neutral commission all Red prisoners who have turned against Communism.—United Press.

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N. Korean POWs Break Out Of Prison

Seoul, June 18. Thousands of anti-Communist North Korean war prisoners stormed out of four United Nations prison camps today in a mass breakout to avoid continued imprisonment after an armistice is signed.

The prisoners, many of them interned for nearly three years, crashed through barbed wire fences in what the prisoner-of-war Command described as a "co-ordinated mass breakout."

The POW Command announcement said the breakout was "partially successful" at camps number six, seven and nine, and that a small number got away from camp number five. All the camps are in the Pusan or Masan areas.

The breakout was almost bloodless. Guards, most of them South Korean soldiers, sympathetic with the anti-Communist North Koreans, apparently did not fire their weapons at the mass of escaping prisoners.

"Non-toxic irritants (tear gas) were used repeatedly in an attempt to halt the breakout," the POW Command said. There were no casualties among the guard troops and the POW Command announcement said order was restored in all camps after the breakout.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

Thousands Of POWs Freed

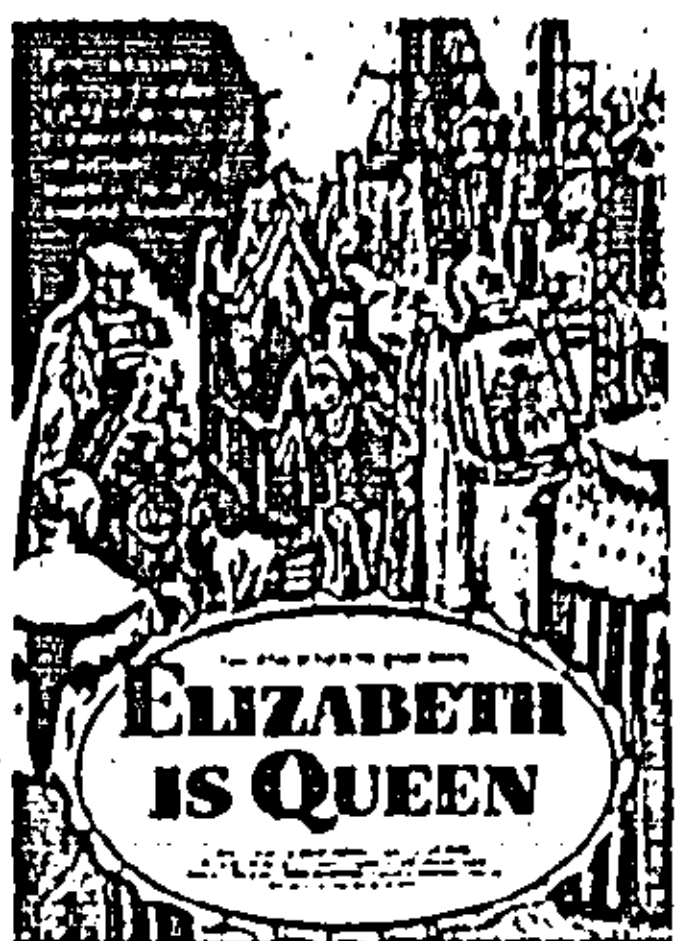
Tokyo, June 18. South Korea defied the United Nations Command and released thousands of anti-Communist North Korean prisoners today in its boldest move to block an armistice.

The ROK Army Provost Marshal, Lt-Gen. Won Yong Duk, took full responsibility for directing the prisoners' release. Gen. Won is a close, confident and trusted aide to President Rhee.

He went to the Presidential Mansion to see Rhee at 9 a.m. after announcing over Seoul radio that he had issued the orders to Korean military police guards who stood by while "patriotic" North Korean POWs broke out of four camps on the southern tip of the mainland.

The United Nations Command in Tokyo was stunned by the action which threatened to delay, if not postpone, indefinitely completion of the armistice agreement. Under the prisoner repatriation plan adopted at Panmunjom over South Korean protests, the United Nations guarantees to hand over for custody to a neutral commission all Red prisoners who have turned against Communism.—United Press.

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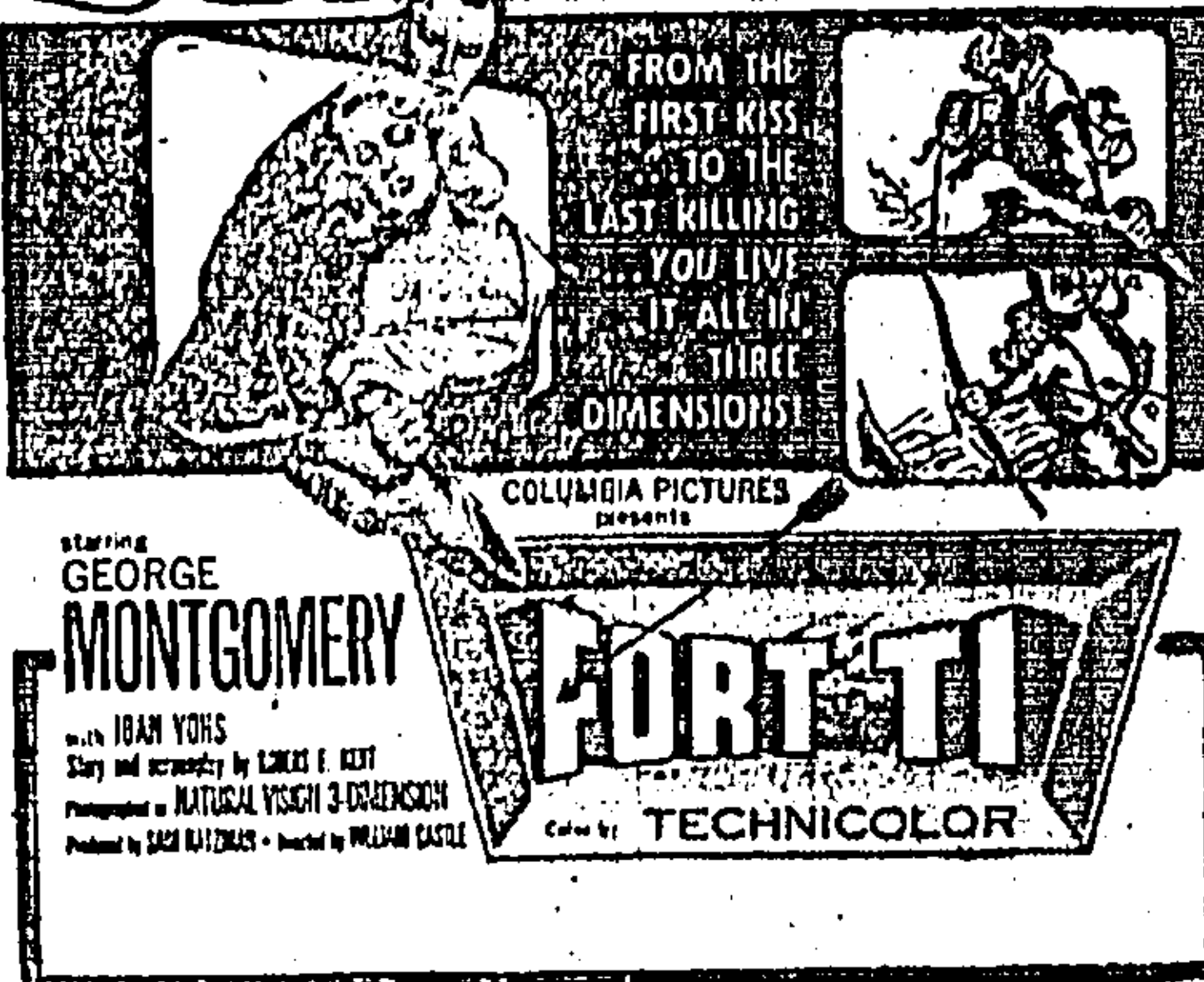
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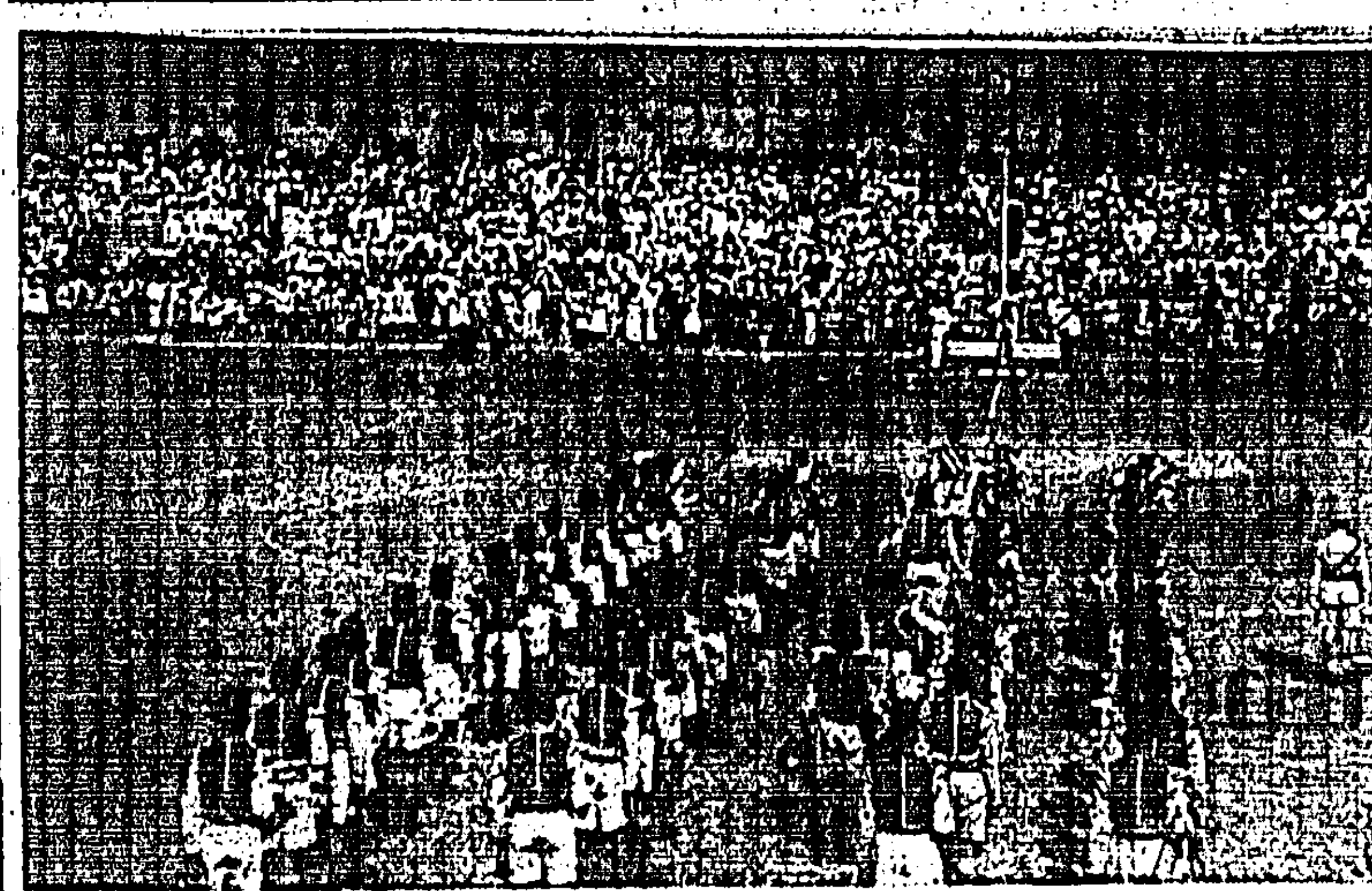
PRESS PHOTOGRAPHS

Copies of photographs taken by the South China Morning Post, South China Sunday Post-Herald, and China Mail Staff Photographers are on view in the Morning Post Building.

ORDERS BOOKED

KOREA TRUCE CAUTIONS

Washington Contemplating Warning To Red China



The Queen's Coronation was naturally celebrated in every part of the British Commonwealth. Here, in the stadium at Accra, on the Gold Coast, spectators thronged to the coronation parade and the Trooping of the Queen's Colour by the 3rd Battalion (Gold Coast Regiment). Our picture shows the Governor, Sir Charles Arden-Clarke, taking the salute. — (Express Photo).

SOUTH KOREAN DIVISIONS STABILISE FRONT ON LINE ALMOST IMPREGNABLE

JAPANESE CLIMBERS DEFEATED BY 1238 FEET

Manasu, June 17. The Japanese expedition which failed to reach the summit of the 24,558-foot unconquered Himalayan peak of Manasu is now on the trek home, disappointed but "in very good spirits" Lok Darshan, secretary to the Crown Prince of Nepal, said here today.

Mr Lok Darshan, who has maintained regular contact with the 15-man expedition, said its leader, Mr. Y. Mito, 54, a business man and veteran climber, had reported—bad weather forced the mountaineers back.

The expedition, which set out from here in two batches on March 20 and 27, is expected to return by June 24. It had planned to leave the mountain on June 8 and reach the town of Pokhara, situated in a famous orange growing valley overlooked by the Annapurna Range, by June 23.

The mountaineers plan to cut out many days' marching by 45-mile air trip from Pokhara to Katmandu.

It was reported yesterday bad weather forced the three-man assault party back from the summit with 1,238 feet still to go.

The expedition, sponsored by the Japanese Alpine Club and a Japanese newspaper, was the second Japanese attempt in the Himalayas.—Reuter.

Call For True Religion

St. Louis, June 17. Sir Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of the Republic of India, told a Washington University audience tonight that the Churches, as they are functioning today, cannot bring the peoples of the world together in lasting union.

True religion, he said, offers the only hope, and he urged followers of the Christian, Moslem and Buddhist faiths to "get back to the original purity of their prophets," who emphasized trust in God and the brotherhood of man.—United Press.

On East Central Front, Korea, June 18. South Korean troops have stabilised their line in "almost impregnable" positions on high ridges near the Pukhan river after falling back almost two miles in the past few days.

But they are now faced with a Chinese threat to turn the west flank of the line by capturing the 2,300-foot strategic Pivot Hill, which commands the sector immediately west of the Pukhan river.

Loss of this vital hill would entail adjustments to a large part of the line.

Scene of the Pukhan river action is some of the wildest country in Korea. A front-line observation bunker's view is a succession of ridges in all directions. Tops range from between two to three thousand feet. Most are razor backed and steep sided.

Hills and ridges which have been fought over are now bare with most of the growth blasted off them.

But further back from the lines, fresh summer growth is thick and green.

This protection allows the Chinese to hide thousands of men and supplies for divisions in places where they cannot be seen by constant United Nations air observation.

The Chinese drive in this sector was no hastily planned and desperate gamble.

American officers advising South Korean divisions which were hit told Reuter that in many instances attacks began in late April or early May.

First indications of a possible offensive came even earlier as Chinese were observed to be moving up stocks of supplies and heavy anti-aircraft weapons.

Actual fighting started with Chinese assault on outposts and this developed into a continuing battle in the sector in mid-May. This was the time of attacks on two outposts.

As the pace of fighting increased, the Chinese stepped up their artillery bombardments. The big drive came on the night of Sunday June 14.

INTENSE BOMBARDMENT

In the early evening, reports poured into command posts through the sector of unbelievably intense artillery fire and shelling of Communist ground forces.

Then, as the Chinese struck, most communications were cut off and South Koreans were fighting desperately and in danger of being overwhelmed by strong attacks.

These were mainly directed against two 3,000-foot hills linked by a high ridge which dominated all land between there and the Pukhan river.

After these hills fell around midnight and some of the South Korean forces fell back, officers had no choice but to swing back right along the sector.

Now that a truce is seeming, by near, action is quiet but front-line opinion is that this is merely a respite.

Unless shooting is stopped, the sector will see more bitter fighting. Chinese troops were thought to be grouping themselves for further assaults.—Reuter.

Manila, June 18. Police last night pressed investigation into the brutal slaying of Manuel Monroy, star witness in a recent case against Defence Secretary Oscar Castelo, in the face of mounting public indignation.

Investigation enters the third day today with three law enforcement agencies still in the dark as to the identity of the gunman despite earlier rumours that he had already been identified.

Police chiefs in conference, however, said the murder had nothing to do with Monroy being a witness in the bribery charges filed against the Defence Secretary.

Opposition stalwarts immediately expressed surprise over what they called the haste of the police to eliminate Monroy's being a witness as the possible motive for the murder even before the killer could be identified or investigation sufficiently pressed.

Neutral and police sources expressed doubt that the killer of Monroy will be apprehended, recalling a similar case in 1949 when labour leader Manuel Jover was murdered. The slayers are still at large although there have been loud hints that the killers are known. Jover was a virulent critic of the Liberal Party administration.—France Press.

Manila MURDER MYSTERY

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Father Hubbard



Against New Acts Of Aggression

Washington, June 17. Authoritative sources said today that after the ceasefire is achieved in Korea the United Nations is expected to issue a double-barrelled warning to the Chinese Communists against further aggression in Asia.

They said that American officials are working on the wording of such a proclamation which, they hope, will be accepted by the United Nations.

The proclamation, as envisaged at this time, would warn the Chinese Reds:

1.—That an act of aggression toward Indo-China or any other South-East Asian nation would be considered a breach of the armistice terms.

2.—Any renewal of Communist aggression on the Korean peninsula would again bring the combined might of the United Nations against the Communist forces.

The first section, that concerning aggression in South-East Asia, is being worked out mainly under French pressure.

The French have urged the United States to insist on the inclusion of the Indo-China problem in the political conference which is scheduled to be held within 90 days after an armistice is achieved.

NO FINAL DECISION

The Secretary of State, Mr John Foster Dulles, indicated at a Press conference this week that the United States still had not made a final decision on broadening the political conference.

However, officials today said they believed that the United States would decide to insist on raising the agenda of the political conference to the major of the unification of Korea. They expressed the belief that the proclamation warning would meet at least to some extent the desire of the French to have recognised the inter-relationship between the Korean and Indo-Chinese struggles.

The proposed United Nations guarantee that it would again rally behind the Government of the South Korean President, Syngman Rhee, would also give him further assurance of support in addition to the mutual security pact with the United States which President Eisenhower has promised to negotiate.

SIDE-TRACK DANGER

One reason the Americans are said to be shying away from the idea of broadening the agenda of the political conference which will follow the Korea armistice is that they believe that this could lead to all sorts of ramifications.

They feel that if the United Nations suggested putting Indo-China on the agenda, the Chinese Reds might counter with the idea of discussing the Formosan situation. It is believed that this could lead to endless arguments which might obscure the fundamental and immediate objective of achieving the unification of Korea.—United Press.

Alsatian Dogs For Kenya

Fayid, June 17. Alsatian police dogs were flown today from the Suez Canal zone to Nairobi for security patrol on Royal Air Force stations in Kenya.

Flown here from Britain for a tropical acclimatisation course they will be followed by eight more dogs—all trained at Netheretton, Wiltshire, for duty in Kenya.—Reuter.

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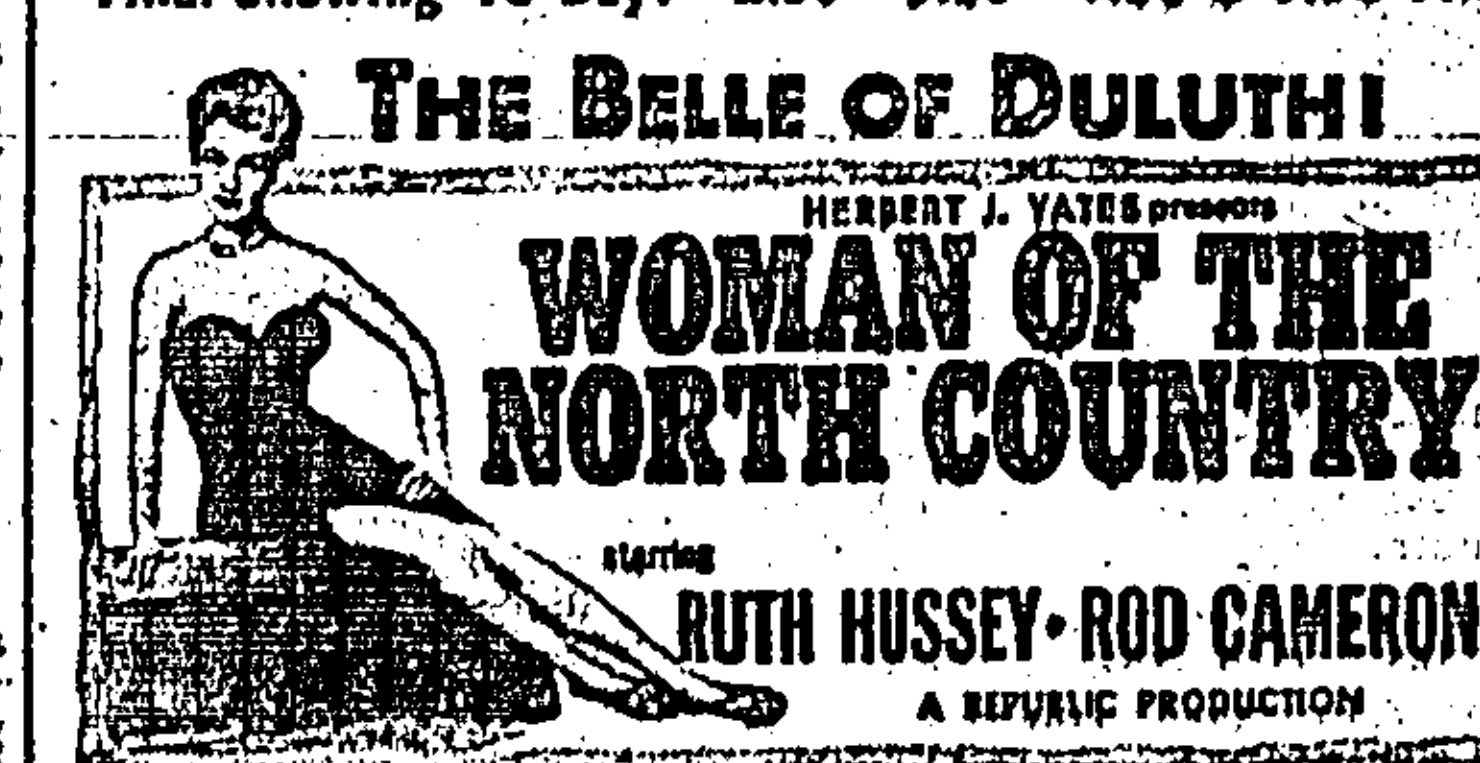
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Sensational Hoax On A High Official Level Alleged In W. Germany

Bonn, June 17.

One of West Germany's most sensational postwar cases, involving an alleged discovery of how to make artificial diamonds, is due to come before a court here on July 27.

According to Herr Zug, the State Prosecutor, United States and German firms were defrauded of nearly one million marks (about £83,000 sterling). In addition, he alleges, the West German Economics Ministry and former U.S. High Commissioner in Germany, Mr. John McCloy, were also deceived.

MOSSADEQ WARNED BY MAJLIS

Teheran, June 17.

Dr. Mohammed Mossadeq, the Persian Prime Minister, was warned today that he would be held responsible for any consequences arising out of demonstrations supporting a government bill to reduce the Constitutional status of the Shah.

The warning was conveyed in a letter from the Speaker of the Majlis (Lower House), Abdul Ghassam Kashani, who with opposition deputies protested strongly against an appeal to the people of Teheran yesterday by pro-government National Front deputies to demonstrate on Friday in support of the bill.

A similar letter was also sent to the military Governor of Teheran.

Opposition groups said they would ask the Speaker to issue a counter appeal calling on the people to pay no heed to the National Front summons.

Dr. Mossadeq's differences with the Shah came to a head last April when he declared in a broadcast that in Constitutional monarchies the sovereign had no responsibility to governments and the Shah should "reign not rule."

The Majlis has before it a government motion seeking to reduce the Shah's Constitutional status but had been unable to meet up to yesterday through lack of a quorum.

The Government motion has been the main subject of Parliamentary dispute for the past three months.

Opposition deputies have denounced it as likely to jeopardise the Constitution and status of the Shah without doing the country any good.—Reuter.

The Prosecutor named the accused as Hermann Meinelke, aged 40, and his wife Edith, aged 40, both charged with fraud, and their niece Edeltraut, aged 22, who is charged as an accessory to fraud.

They are alleged to have defrauded a company formed to exploit Hermann Meinelke's "discovery" that he was able to make artificial diamonds. Meinelke and his wife are also accused of taking false oaths and illegally using academic titles.

The "diamond case" began at the end of 1950. Hermann Meinelke, then working for the British Occupation authorities "on scientific matters," is alleged to have passed himself off as a trained scientist and engineer. The prosecutor quoted Meinelke as having told a Bonn trader named Werner that he had worked for the German army's ordnance services during the war and had taken part in several experiments, firing charges under exceptionally high pressure.

After one of these experiments he had observed some tiny crystals among the remaining fragments. He was said to have told Werner that he tested these and concluded that they were diamonds—a conclusion which gave him the idea that he might be able to make diamonds artificially.

The "Hamak Company" was formed with some of his friends to make use of the "discovery".

Officials attracted This company attracted the interest of the West German Economics Minister, Professor Ludwig Erhard, and his Ministry provided two barracks in its grounds for Meinelke to set up a laboratory. The company provided 60,000 marks (about £5,000 sterling) for experiments.

Representatives of Hamak told Professor Erhard that they wanted to interest Mr. McCloy in the scheme and through him, American industry. An interview is said to have taken place between Herr Meinelke and Mr. McCloy and, according to the indictment, the then U.S. High Commissioner "showed considerable interest and appointed a liaison man to keep in touch with developments."

Professor Erhard told the Bundestag (the Lower House of the West German Parliament) last February that he had written to the Hamak Company

in October 1951, to say that in view of the importance of the proposed production of West Germany's currency position, he was interested in a quick construction of the necessary works, if the technical problems could be successfully solved.

Herr Meinelke is said to have begun his "experiments" in May 1951 and on September 2 he is alleged to have said that he had succeeded in making diamonds.

FLOOD BEGINS

The process he is said to have employed was to burn carbon in very strong electric current and under very high pressure.

Then, said the prosecutor, "the flood began." People rushed to put capital into the new enterprise. The Hamak company expanded its capital to nearly one million marks "and American firms came in."

According to the prosecutor, no one seemed to have thought of giving Meinelke's "process" an independent test in another laboratory. Representatives of some firms, he said, went to Herr Meinelke's "laboratory" in Bonn and stood by as his assistant and niece, Edeltraut, introduced real diamonds, bought at a Cologne jeweller, into the "test" matter. The only thing ever tested independently were the resultant diamonds—which were, of course, genuine.

Finally, the Americans asked for one last test. Tonawanda Laboratories, of Tonawanda, New York State, supplied a special type of carbon and asked Herr Meinelke to make diamonds with it. The normal carbon had an atomic weight of 12 with an admixture of about 1.14 per cent of heavier C 13 isotopes.

SUSPICION AROUSED

The American firm is said to have supplied carbon which had been specially enriched to contain, instead of 1.14 per cent, some 10 per cent of the heavier matter. Therefore, the firm is said to have argued, diamonds made from this carbon should also have an atomic weight of 13—which does not occur in nature.

The Prosecutor alleges that Herr Meinelke managed by some means to coat some real diamonds with a fine layer of carbon containing this special material, so that the preliminary tests, results indicated the presence of about 10 per cent of isotopes with an atomic weight of 13.

As the film wore off, however, the diamonds began to react like any normal diamond. The tests lasted until August, when suspicion was finally aroused. One of the participants in Hamak went to the Economics Ministry which in turn asked the police to investigate.

Several more tests were made, this time independently or with a representative of the State Prosecutor's office present. All results were negative. Although the tests took place from August to December, police arrested Meinelke during the early part of November.

The Prosecutor alleges that Meinelke's wife, who had been trained as a children's nurse, began after the war to pass herself off as a doctor.

WIFE FREE

The indictment alleges that by an "exceedingly complicated method" she got three professors to swear on oath and in good faith that her husband had done a doctor's thesis on the "air-resistance of flying objects and methods for obtaining a muzzle velocity of 3,000 metres a second," and had been granted an engineering degree.

Meinelke is under arrest pending trial, though his wife and niece have been set free without bail.—Reuter.

Soviet Soldiers Seek Asylum

Vienna, June 17. Two Soviet soldiers stationed in Austria's Soviet zone fled to the American zone and requested asylum, it was announced tonight.

The American Information Services said that the request had been favourably received. The two soldiers took advantage of the Soviet decision to suppress controls at the demarcation line.—France Press.

A Salute To The Princess



Princess Margaret arriving at the Scala Theatre in London's famous Soho area to see a charity performance of the Gay Nineties' comedy, "Lord and Lady Algy."—(Reutersphoto).

Japan Insists On China Trade

Budapest, June 17. Mr. Kumachi Yamamoto, President of the Japanese Congress for the Development of Trade between Japan and China, told the World Peace Conference today that the banning of trade between different countries in the world is unjustifiable and unreasonable, and threatens the livelihood of every country.

The restrictions on trade between Japan and China were unnatural. "As you know, Japan cannot live without trade with China. We hope every country will abolish all restrictions between East and West."—Reuter.

Cambodian Prince Perturbed

Paris, June 17. Prince Noriheth, Cambodian High Commissioner in Paris, today denied he was a candidate for the throne of Cambodia following the self-exile of King Norodom Sihanouk in Thailand.

A spokesman said the Cambodian Government considered French press speculation that the Prince might succeed King Norodom as "unfriendly" to Cambodia.

He said his Government had authorised Sam Sary, Cambodian Secretary of State, now negotiating here, to protest to the French Government about the reports.

The spokesman said the King went to Thailand with the consent of the Government and Parliament. Under the constitution he could be replaced only if he named his successor.

The King was fulfilling "a mission entrusted to him by the nation," the spokesman said. Prince Noriheth, son of King Norihong, who died in 1940, said he would never abandon his loyalty to King Norodom, of which he had given proof "on all occasions."—Reuter.

Hopes Of Agreement On Burma 'Invasion'

London, June 17.

Mr. Anthony Nutting, Under-Secretary at the British Foreign Office told Parliament today he hoped the present Four Power talks in Bangkok would result in "an early agreement" on a plan for evacuating Chinese Nationalist troops from Burma.

Mr. Nutting was replying to a Labour member Mr. Arthur Henderson who had asked what action was to be taken about the presence of Nationalist troops in Burma.

The Under-Secretary said that discussions of representatives of the Four Powers—Burma, Nationalist China, Thailand (Siam), and the United States—were going on satisfactorily.

Another Labour member, Mr. Harold Davies asked if the Minister had available sources of information giving the movement of these troops. He said there seemed to be intense Nationalist activity now to reach a Burmese port. Mr. Nutting said he had no information on the second question. On the first one of the difficulties in the situation was that these troops were in an inaccessible part of Burma in jungle territory. But he had every hope that as a result of the Bangkok discussions it would be possible to find and evacuate them.

Mr. Henderson asked: "May we take it that the representative of the Chinese Nationalist Government in Formosa now admits he is in a position to act on behalf of these groups in this part of Burma?"

Mr. Nutting replied: "I would hesitate to commit the Chinese Nationalist representative on this committee to any such statement. But I am glad to say discussions are proceeding satisfactorily after one or two initial disturbances."—Reuter.

Soviet Still Refuse To Allow Russian Wives Of Britons To Go

London, June 17.

Mr. Anthony Nutting, Foreign Under-Secretary, told the House of Commons today the Soviet Government had been left in no doubt of Britain's views of her refusal to allow Russian wives to join their husbands in Britain.

Mr. Norman Dodds, Labour, had asked if the Minister would see that the Russians were aware of the fact "that no single incident has done more to harm goodwill between the people of this country and those of Russia than the prevention of these women from joining their husbands."

Mr. Fitzroy Maclean (Conservative) asked if Britain would now make fresh representations to the Soviet Government.

(The U.S. Embassy in Moscow announced a week ago that two Russian wives of American citizens were to be allowed to go to the United States.)

Mr. Nutting replied that the British Ambassador in Moscow had made representations to the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Vyacheslav Molotov in April on the case of Mrs. Clara Hall, an employee of the Embassy in Moscow.

The Ambassador had discussed this case since then, but "has received no satisfaction so far," Mr. Nutting added.

Shouts of disapproval greeted Mr. Emrys Hughes (Labour) who asked: "Is the Minister aware that the Foreign Office refuses to give facilities for British husbands who wish to meet their wives in Moscow to get employment in Moscow and the one thing is as bad as the other?"

Mr. Nutting said he must "emphatically repudiate" that suggestion. "It does not need a great deal of imagination to see that any Britisher in such a situation would be a considerable security risk were he employed in the Soviet Union. He would be liable to a considerable amount of blackmail and pressure if the Soviet authorities or their agents chose to impose such upon him."—Reuter.

Big Shipping Hold-Up Threatened

New York, June 17.

The CIO Maritime Union's 45,000 seamen invoked their "no contract, no work" policy today to keep freight and passenger ships tied up in Atlantic and Gulf coast ports. Wage negotiations between the unions and the ship owners were broken off late last night and the Union announced that its members would refuse to sign foreign voyage articles without a contract.

The old contract expired at midnight on Monday and had been kept in effect by a 24-hour extension which ran out at 4:01 a.m. GMT.

The word "strike" was not mentioned in the Union action. But the seamen's refusal to sign articles could tie up 700 ships, about half the nation's merchant marine.

Most registered freighters, tankers, colliers and passenger ships sailing from Atlantic and Gulf ports eventually would be idled.—United Press.

Taft Out Of Hospital

New York, June 17.

Senator Robert Taft, leading Republican, left New York hospital today after examination and treatment for a hip ailment.

S Senator Taft entered hospital last Friday. A few days earlier he announced his condition was "serious" and that he would have to relinquish his Senate floor leadership for the remainder of this session of Congress. The exact nature of the Senator's ailment has not been disclosed.—Reuter.

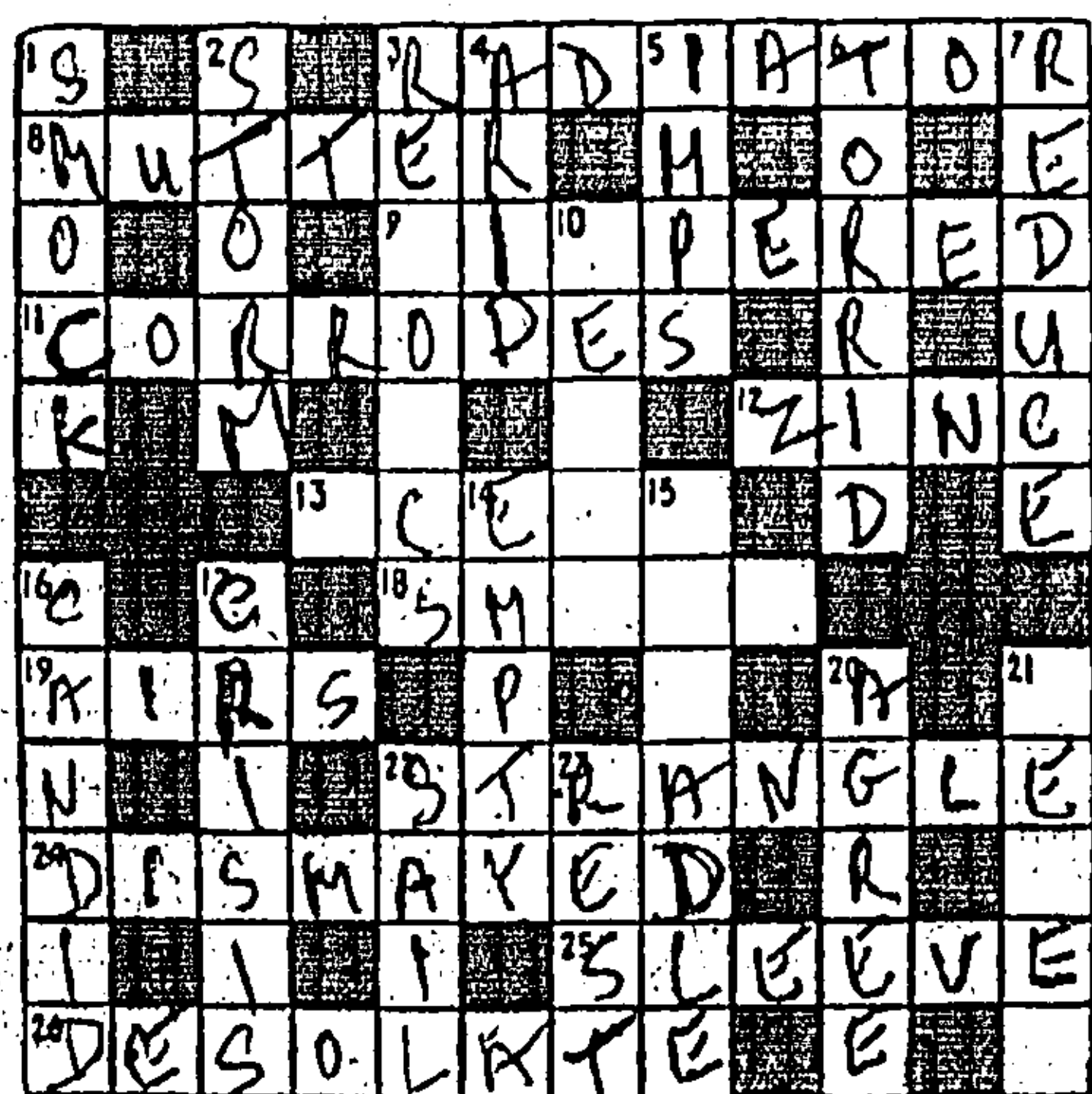
Thorez Back Into Harness

Paris, June 17.

Maurice Thorez, General Secretary of the French Communist Party, today addressed the Party's Central Committee which is meeting in a Paris suburb.

This was the first time Thorez was known to have made a speech since he returned from a two-year convalescence in the Soviet Union, following a strike. A Communist spokesman said Thorez stressed in his speech that the progress of unity among the workers was the decisive question of the hour.—France Press.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS
3 Part of a car (8).
8 Mummy (6).
9 Smiled foolishly (8).
11 Wears away (8).
12 Metal (4).
13 Ward off (5).
16 Polluting agent (5).
19 Ventilates (4).
22 Throaty (6).
24 Discouraged (8).
25 Part of a garment (6).
26 Abandoned (8).

DOWN
1 Fishing vessel (5).
2 Tartan (6).
3 Determined (7).
4 Patched (4).
5 Mischievous children (4).
6 Very hot (6).
7 Make less (6).
10 Poetic rhythm (5).
14 Vacant (6).
15 Foot-lover for working machine (7).
16 Frank (6).
17 Culminating point (6).
20 Conceal (5).
21 Heedle state (5).
22 Begin a voyage (4).
23 Repose (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 3 Collects, 7 Larva, 8 Sentence, 10 Assets, 13 Republic, 15 Oust, 17 Amaze, 18 Testate, 20 Idle, 21 Errands, 26 Gash, 27 Diverge, 28 Elude, 29 Remanded, Down: 1 Clear, 2 Group, 3 Castle, 4 Lode, 5 Census, 6 Scents, 8 Estate, 11 Sewed, 12 Elite, 14 Emerge, 15 Oscar, 16 Sends, 18 Tigger, 19 Sloven, 22 Rased, 23 Niche, 24 Shirk, 25 True.

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Boil 2 cups of water. Add salt. When boiling, add 1 cup of Quaker Oats. Cook it, stirring, for 2½ minutes. That's all.

THE NEWS-FOCUS HAS NOW SWITCHED FROM HER... BUT MAKE NO MISTAKE: THE PRINCESS TAKES ON A NEW IMPORTANCE

LITTLE SISTER

in the background

DON'T be misled—Little Sister is a Very Important Person. Lately when pictures of the Royal Family have filled the newspapers there have been very few of Princess Margaret. Throughout the Coronation rejoicings she has tucked herself away in the background.

Yet until Prince Charles comes of age—18 in the case of the Heir Apparent to the Throne—Princess Margaret has the Number Two spot in the Royal Family.

First indication of her new importance will come in November. Then the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh leave for Australia.

While the Queen is away her royal functions will be exercised by a Council of State—and the senior councillor will be Princess Margaret.

It used to be the parties, the pink champagne, and the host of eligible young men dancing attendance upon her that brought the Princess into the news. Now it is her church-going and her constant quest for more religious instruction.

Significantly, the change in the Princess's way of life dates

from the time when supreme responsibility became an ever-present possibility. For the Regency Act of 1937 lays it down that "the Regent shall be that person who... is next in the line of succession to the Crown and is not disqualified from acting."

The Regent must be of full age, 21, and be able actually to succeed as Sovereign. That is to say, the Regent must be a member of the Church of England and fulfill all the other conditions.

A WHISPER
But what of the Duke of Edinburgh? He takes his position solely from the Queen—and it might well be that under a regency Princess Margaret would be legally charged with the custody of the Sovereign.

Now there is a whisper in Whitehall that the Government intends to alter the Regency Act.

The big question is whether this will mean shifting the burden of regency responsibility from Princess Margaret to the Duke.

But until some change is made, or Prince Charles reaches the age of 18, Princess Margaret remains a Very Important Person. So don't be misled when she hides herself away in the background.

Derek Marks



SWEATING IT OUT ON ELLIS ISLAND

By Cedric Belfrage

ELLIS Island, N.Y. "Do you mean they allow that?" I overheard through the bars the rear end of the Statue of Liberty, I have joined nine men already resident here for one week (a 72-year-old Russian-born salesman) to 6½ months (a gentle Cantonese laundryman).

This, with a grass yard with three trees where we can take the sun and air, and observe and be observed by ship-borne tourists from "alien" places arriving to inspect the marvels of democracy, is the daytime enclosure for non-American persons held for deportation because they allegedly "advocate the overthrow of the Government by force and violence."

From 7.30 p.m. to 7.30 a.m. we are locked in an upstairs dormitory, small and rather dirty, with a single toilet from which the door has been removed.

We are escorted to and from the dormitory by guards who unlock and then lock various doors through which we pass; similarly to and from the three daily meals.

The guards see that we eat apart from the "non-politicals" in the huge dining-room. The food is copious in quantity but so poor in quality and cooking that mountains of it are thrown away after each meal.

The guards are for the most part very decent men—typical Americans, I would say—who appear to think it odd (but of course cannot say so) that, as every newspaper assures them, their Government is about to be overthrown by these ten mild and rather elderly men.

All of us in the "red room" have been in America a long time and consider it our home. All are poor with no money except what they earn by their labour. For most, there is no country to which they can be deported since they were born in Russia, China, Spain, etc.

This message, though it is to say, is one that could only be sent in the free world. "As I sit here," says Belfrage, "working unobstructed on my typewriter, I am expressing my opinion on the American situation. I am expressing my opinion on the American situation. I am expressing my opinion on the American situation."

Human dilemmas
They sit here waiting for an Immigration Department hearing or, after the hearing, for a decision on their fate. Twice a week we can be visited by our families (if these are in New York) for one hour. Fruit, biscuits, candy and tobacco may be brought from outside.

We are allowed pretty much what we like in the way of reading matter. Presumably in hope is held of "de-brainwashing" out of our left-wing views.

Our 72-year-old patriarch is an example of the cruel human dilemmas created by the McCarran Act under which we are sent here. He, deserted from the Chinese army before the Russo-Japanese war, started a new life in free America.

He remembers the almost unbearable joy with which he first sighted the Statue of Liberty, and how he walked trance-like through New York's east side, came on a man making an anti-Government speech from a soap box, and said to his friend:

Funds needed
The reasons, as far as I can ascertain, for the island's present low population are interesting. The funds to take care of the number of people who would otherwise be held are not available.

The Immigration and Naturalisation Service, whose baby the island is, is the orphan of Washington appropriations committees.

Thus Senator J. Lee McCarran, who got the seat here for the crime of carrying out General Elsenhower's groups in the first war, and who is trying to get publicity for his fight against "reds and wars" in the Government, is going to have to vote for very much larger funds for the Service if he wants to put a lot more people like myself in this cage.

Otherwise the Service will just have to decline to cooperate with him on the grounds of its overwork.

As I sit here working restricted on my typewriter, there is much I could say about my feelings, but I hold down to this: I am here for defending the American Constitution against "Americanism" as Senator J. Lee McCarran would have it.

In his efforts to deny me the right to say what I like without first consulting him, he will have a fight on his hands. That is the way Stuart Morris, whose views are very different from mine, would have it.

If Englishmen can stand up to defend American democracy, as Thomas Paine did in 1776, most Americans will welcome it.

★ DON IDDON'S DIARY ★

Nothing Would Surprise The British Now

London, Tuesday.
IT is now time for me to go back to the peace and quiet of New York to recover from the gala of London.

There will be no crowds dancing in the streets there or playing bagpipes at four in the morning outside my window. The traffic will not be blocking the streets for hours, and multitudes of people will not be taking over the city. The parties will not rage all night or the cheers ring all day.

I am probably going to find it rather drab and gloom after the pageantry and celebrations in London, but I will have the memories of the best week of our lives.

It has, of course, been a magnificent fairy story. A radiant Queen is crowned before her exultant subjects. All over the land and the Empire there are soaring confidence, strength, and spirit.

Flowing tide

GORDON RICHARDS is knighted and wins the Derby on a brilliant June day. Everest is conquered by the British. Suddenly we are showered with great triumphs and good things. The tide has turned, swiftly and strongly in our favour.

Any moment now I expect to hear the news that Malenkov wants to sign a 50-year peace pact, and is considering disbanding the Red Army, Navy, and Air Force. I await the announcement that Senator McCarthy is becoming a British subject, and has apologised for his witch-hunts. Colonel McCormick is perhaps preparing a statement saying that all his life he has secretly wished that he was an Englishman. Mister Taft has seen the light and Mister McCarran has called for the scrapping of his Immigration Act.

All these things, would no longer surprise the cock-audacious British. The country obviously feels that this is our year, our era. There never has been such a transformation in a people's spirits, minds, and hearts.

As you know, I usually come back home from the United States every year for what is known in the newspaper profession as "consultation." It is a good custom. I also travel around England and try to see how things are looking and what people are saying and thinking.

Every year I have had to report that the British need a sharp lesson in trumpet-blowing and drum-beating. No longer.

This time we are shouting from the house-tops what a fabulous people we are, and it is sweet music.

I hope we will play it so loudly that it will penetrate the ears of the critics who say we are lying down on the job in the dollar drive and not making a worthwhile contribution in Korea.

Our public relations with the United States have not been good. The British story has not been told with eloquence or force. Now I think it is.

My American friends have sent me cuttings from their newspapers and magazines. The New York Times says: "Our nation is at last recognised and realised and all the critics who were busily burying us and singing dirges are shouting Hosannas."

Other American editorialists, columnists, and commentators say the same thing. The British come back at last recognised and realised and all the critics who were busily burying us and singing dirges are shouting Hosannas.

O, what a wonderful morning. O, what a wonderful day! Everything is going our way!

The Americans in London are being generous in their praise. Young Mr Marshall Field, the newspaper proprietor, says to me: "It has been big and better and more fantastic than I or anyone else ever imagined."

They eulogise

SOME visiting newspaper correspondents who came possibly to wisecrack have cabled back eulogy. In one week we have been back the full confidence and respect which had been dissipated during the lean years.

I don't know how long this rapturous feeling of well-being will continue, but it is every one's plain duty to try to maintain it. The answer is, as always, hard work.

Now and again during my tour of England I have come across instances of laziness and laziness.

(It is perhaps harsh to write this while the sound of the triumphal trumpets is still in our ears, but we can stand a little harshness after all the celebrations.)

Something went wrong with my car in Walton-on-Dale, in Lancashire. The light in the roof wouldn't go out, and I was worried that the battery would run down. I pulled up at a big garage which advertised repairs of every kind.

I couldn't find either a mechanic or even a petrol pump attendant, so I went into a shed. Five men—count them, one, two, three, four, five—were sitting inside holding mugs of tea and smoking cigarettes.

I said: "Something's wrong with my car, the roof light won't go out." The spokesman for the five said: "Can't do anything about that. Might be a short circuit—take hour or two or more. Can't help you."

The time was twenty to five in the afternoon and the garage didn't close until nine.

I said: "Well, perhaps someone can lend me a screwdriver and I can take the bulb out. That will at least help."

After some more talk a screwdriver was produced and one of the "mechanics" finally agreed to remove the bulb himself.

Minor complaints

AND then, in another town, I was forced to stay the night. I was tired after hours of driving. The hotelkeeper I approached decided, after a lot of cogitation, I could have a room. I had three heavy bags.

He said: "The porter doesn't come on for two hours," and he didn't help me to carry the bags up the steep stairs to my room.

In the room the water-glasses were dirty and the carpet filthy. In the hotel restaurant the menu was fly-specked and half the food items listed were not available.

These are minor complaints, little things, but they matter.

And I am still distressed at the inefficiency of our telephone service and system. The operators are polite and painstaking, but there is obviously something wrong with their equipment.

On long-distance calls, and particularly Transatlantic calls, the service is good. But on the routine everyday business and social calls around and about London the service is appalling.

Millions of man-hours must be wasted every week by our lagging, limping telephone service. At a time when we are ahead in so many things it should not be too hard to master the intricacies of efficient telephone communication. Our service is not a patch on the American.

Any more complaints? Not that I can think of. It seems to me there has been a vast improvement on the British railways, although I have not travelled on them much.

I did go one week-end to Cornwall on the night train and

had a sleeping compartment as good as anything on the Twentieth Century Ltd, or the Super Chief. The washroom was impressive too.

This was my first visit to Cornwall, and there must be more wonderful Inns there than in any county I have ever visited.

One of the most comforting features of this trip has been the new spirit in readers' letters.

I am accustomed, when I come back home, to receiving letters which tell melancholy stories of shortage and frustration and apathy, but not this time. The readers write in dazzling good spirits.

Most wonderful

MRS A. L. Bourne, of Bourne-mouth: "This is the most wonderful country in the world." Mrs Jessie Worthington, of Hornchurch, Essex: "There are no jitters here—no air-raid siren, practice, etc., but quietly in the background we are training, and if the worst should happen we are ready and prepared."

Mrs E. M. Keys, of Twyford, Berkshire: "I hope you enjoy every minute of your holiday in our own dear land."

Miss V. Brett, of Northampton: "We are proud of everything England and the Commonwealth stand for."

Then, on the reverse side, Mr Charles Treeby, of Bushey, Hertfordshire: "You have an inferiority complex about this country. You have the wrong man, Mr Treeby."

'PEAK' HOUR FOR BABIES IS 3 A.M.

By CHAPMAN PINCHER

FAR more babies are born between 2 a.m. and 3 a.m. than at any other time, reports a woman doctor after inquiring into the hour of birth of more than 10,000 children.

This inquiry, carried out by Dr. Enid Charles, of Birmingham University, settles an argument which has been going on among doctors and nurses for months.

Most hospital authorities claim there is no consistent difference between the numbers of births occurring in day-time and at night.

Family doctors and midwives, with so many memories of being called out in the middle of the night, disagree with them.

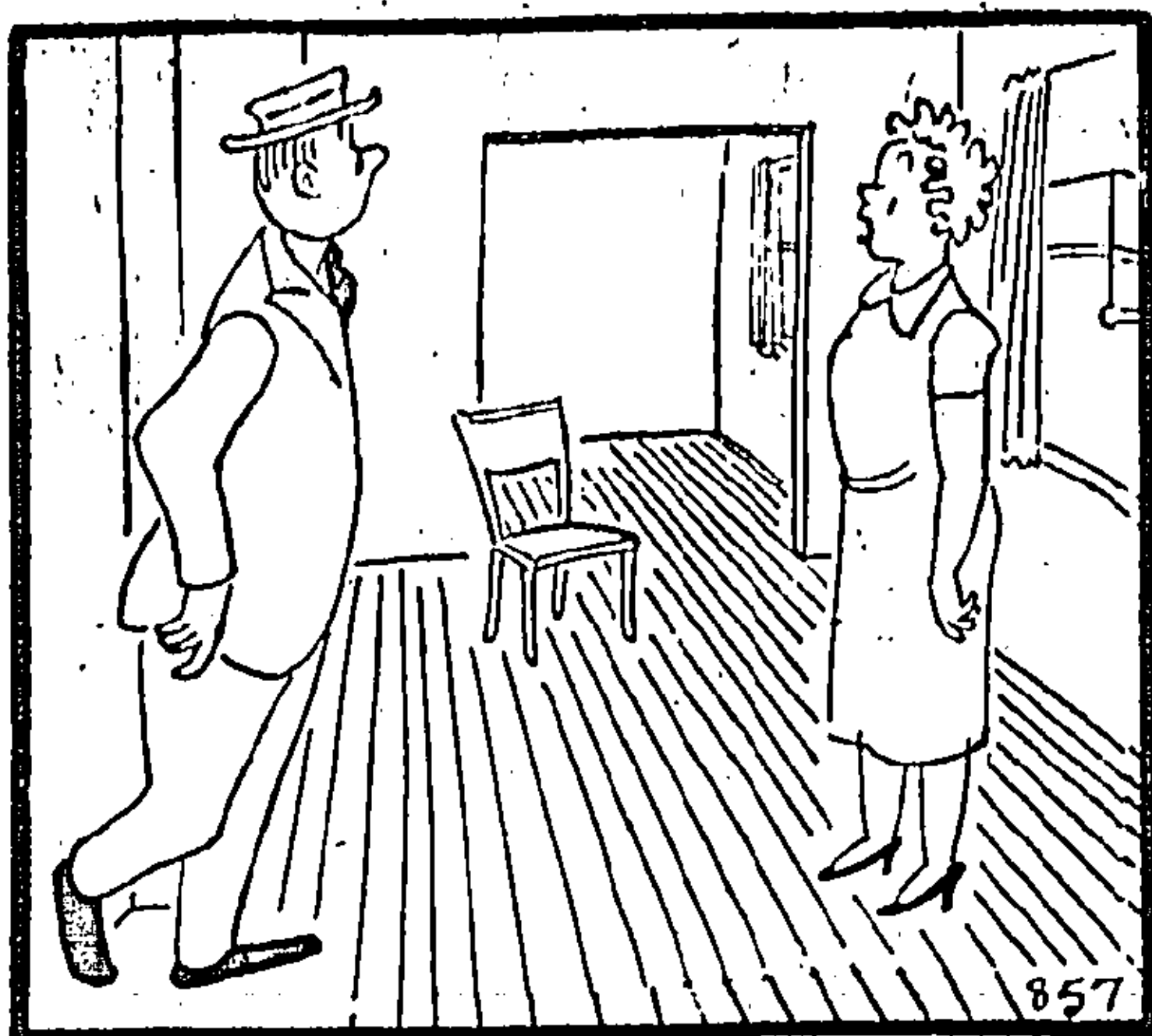
Dr Charles found that 62 per cent of all the babies studied arrived between 9 p.m. and

9 a.m. compared with only 38 percent during the day.

Throughout the year, irrespective of the seasons, there was a consistent peak time of arrival between 2 a.m. and 3 a.m.—usually the coldest hour of the night, which also happens to be the hour when most people die.

The small hours are particularly favoured by first-born babies. Later brothers and sisters do not seem to mind so much if they arrive about tea-time. Lunch-time is the least popular for arrival in the world.

Birth-hour is possibly linked with the human body temperature cycle. This fluctuates daily in "most" mothers, reaching minimum at about 3 a.m.



"The finance company was here, and rearranged the furniture."

BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

DR STRABISMUS (Whom God Preserve) of Utrecht tells me that he has long suspected that sound could be accelerated by my method.

Some years ago the sage of Wageningen succeeded in pushing an electric fan into a room, through an electric filter, with silver sound. He then pushed cold air into the cavity through a ring-disk, and the sound was accelerated. As each puff of air grew warmer, a faint detonation preceded the click of the filter, thus indicating that the sound was travelling faster than the air itself, which, after following the cavity through the filter, was imprisoned in a square space at the end of a piston-pipe. The formula for longitudinal vibration in this case is, of course:

$$v = \frac{E}{\rho} = \frac{2 \times 10^{11}}{1.2} = 1.67 \times 10^8 \text{ cm/sec}$$

It is known as Dornholt's formula.

Does energy move in curves? Tally-ho, you beasts!

STRABISMUS then passed a unit of polarized sound through a ring-disk, and the sound was accelerated. As each puff of air grew warmer, a faint detonation preceded the click of the filter, thus indicating that the sound was travelling faster than the air itself, which, after following the cavity through the filter, was imprisoned in a square space at the end of a piston-pipe. The formula for longitudinal vibration in this case is, of course:

YOUR BIRTHDAY... By STELLA

THURSDAY, JUNE 18

BORN today, you are of the moody type. Some days you are high and the next moment you are sunk! Your emotions are near the surface and you are liable to be blown away by a gust of wind. You are very sensitive to what others may say or think about you; if criticised, you will draw back into your shell and try to hide. You are a bit of a loner, even slightly, you blossom out and accomplish your best work.

You are not generous by nature and you select your friends with a great deal of care. But you have a loving great devotion to those whom you select as your intimates. You will make all kinds of sacrifices for those you love.

FRIDAY, JUNE 19

GENIE (May 22-June 21)—Old friends and acquaintances will prove exciting and stimulating. Invite someone to your home whom you may not have seen lately.

CANCER (June 22-July 22)—Write an important letter today. Never let correspondence go too long without answering it.

LEO (July 23-Aug. 22)—Keep a watchful eye on the budget these days. Maybe there's a vacation ahead to pay for!

VIRGO (Aug. 23-Sept. 22)—Don't talk too much today. You'll learn more by listening carefully. May get some good advice!

LIBRA (Sept. 23-Oct. 22)—Be cheerful and cheerful in handling business matters entrusted to your care just now.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23-Nov. 22)—If you will finish odds and ends today, you can look forward to a really carefree week-end.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 23-Dec. 22)—Be self-reliant today. The stars have given you many talents. Utilize them capably.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 23-Jan. 22)—A fine day for putting your best foot forward. Use the gifts you have been given effectively.

DUMB BELLS



LAST NIGHT I WALKED IN MY SLEEP!

WHAT'S HIS LINE?

The letters on the visiting card of PERCY TRACEY-MASON are rearranged, will spell the owner's line of occupation.

(Solution on Page 10)

JACOBY ON BRIDGE

Learn This Lesson Early in Career

NORTH 20	
♠ 10042	♥ 88543
♦ 53	♣ 1007
WEST EAST (D)	
♠ 10043	♥ KQJ875
♥ AKJ8	♦ None
♦ 107	♣ J2
♣ J42	♠ 1007
SOUTH	
♠ Q7653	♥ KQ
♦ AK60	♣ None
North-South vul.	
♠ 3	♥ 4
♦ 4	♣ 4
♣ 4	♠ 4
♠ 4	♥ 4
♥ 4	♦ 4
♦ 4	♣ 4
♣ 4	♠ 4
Opening lead—♠ 3	

BY OSWALD JACOBY

EVERY experienced bridge player learns very early in his bridge career that it is dangerous to lead a suit that dummy can ruff. The reason this sort of play is dangerous is that if declarer is likewise v. 1 of the suit, he may get a discard.

When this happens, the "ruff and ruff" usually, yes declarer a trick on a silver platter.

Once in a great while you get a hand in which you deliberately give declarer a ruff and a stuff without losing anything by it. In today's hand my old friend Richard L. Frey found it necessary to give declarer two of these ruff and stuff plays in order to defeat the contract.

The bidding was a bit on the hectic side, but the final contract was eminently reasonable. Certainly, South would have made his contract against anybody but a bridge star of the first magnitude.

Holding the West cards, Dick Frey opened the three of spades. South took the first trick with the ace of spades and led a low trump towards dummy.

Dick naturally took the first trump trick with the jack and looked around for a way to make sure of four trump tricks. It was obvious that a shift to diamonds or clubs would allow South to win and lead more low trumps towards dummy. Dick therefore led a second spade, thus giving declarer his first ruff and stuff.

As it happened, South didn't ruff. He ruffed the second round of spades in his own hand and led another trump towards dummy.

West stepped up with the king of hearts and led another spade, thus giving declarer his second ruff and stuff. It didn't matter where declarer ruffed this time; he was now unable to make the contract.

If he led another trump, West could win and lead a fourth spade to force out declarer's last trump. If declarer failed to lead trumps, West would be able to ruff with his eighth of hearts, thus making the needed fourth trump trick to defeat the contract.

CARD SERIES

Q—The bidding has been:
North East South West
1 Heart Pass 1 Spade Pass
3 Spades Pass ?

You, South, hold: Spades K-J-7-5, Hearts 6-4, Diamonds A-6-3, Clubs K-8. What do you do?

A—Bid three no-trump. You have 10 points in high cards, and your partner's jump raise shows at least 17. There is therefore ample strength for the game, and you must show your balanced distribution and strength in the unbid suits.

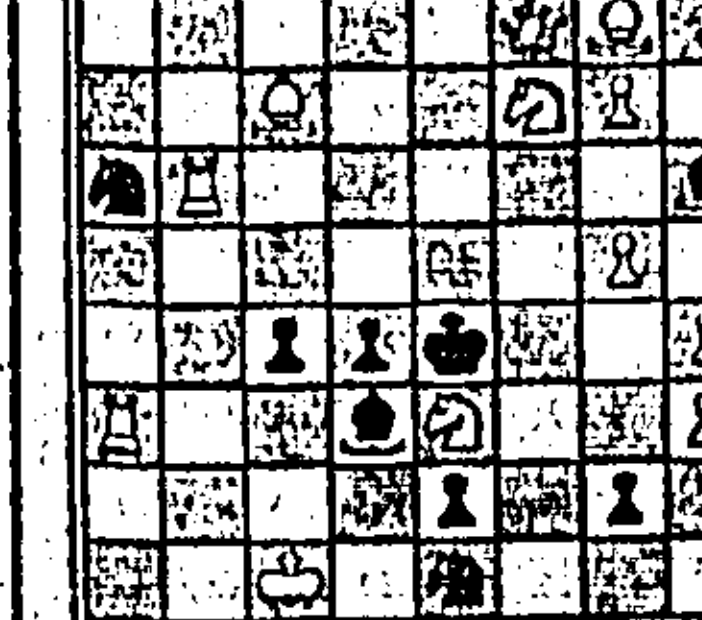
TODAY'S QUESTION

The bidding is the same as in the question just answered. You, South, hold: Spades K-J-7-5, Hearts 6-4, Diamonds A-6-3, Clubs K-8. What do you do?

Answer Tomorrow

CHESS PROBLEM

By J. ALBARDA
Black 9 pieces.



White, 12 pieces.

White to play; mate in two.

Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. Kc3-Q3, any 2. Qc7-K2 mate.

Around the House



By GRACE THORNCLEIFFE

AN under-panel of red and white striped seersucker gives the effect of a redingote to this denim wrap-around lounge or housedress which is a nice and useful addition to the indoor wardrobe. The denim is a very pretty rose colour, soft and flattering. The moulded midriff closes with one button and there are useful, oversized patch pockets. Edges are piped with the striped seersucker. Wearing the dress backwards gives an entirely different effect as can be noted from the sketch.

Reputed Value Of Spinach Is Questionable

London. The British Medical Journal has printed a report by N. S. Bamji, an Indian research chemist, and his British wife, Dr. Elizabeth Bamji, to the effect that spinach is a doubtful article in a child's diet.

They say it contains oxalic acid which combines with calcium to form an insoluble salt which the body cannot absorb.

This salt may help to develop stones in the kidneys, the couple warn in the development. They say it is possible that the intense dislike most children have for spinach is nature's way of protecting them from its "harmful effects."—United Press.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

Noodles For The Pixies' Stew

—There Were Only Six of Them for Twelve People!—

By MAX TRELL

"Pixie McChet was making a stew," said Mr Punch to Knarf and Hand, the shadow-children with the turned-about names. "It was a delicious stew. You could smell it all through O'Cheer Hall."

"One b, one the Pixies all drifted outside the hall. They crowded around the big pot on the fire. Pixie McChet was stirring it with a long spoon."

What's In It?

"It smells delicious. What's in it?" asked Pixie O'Stub.

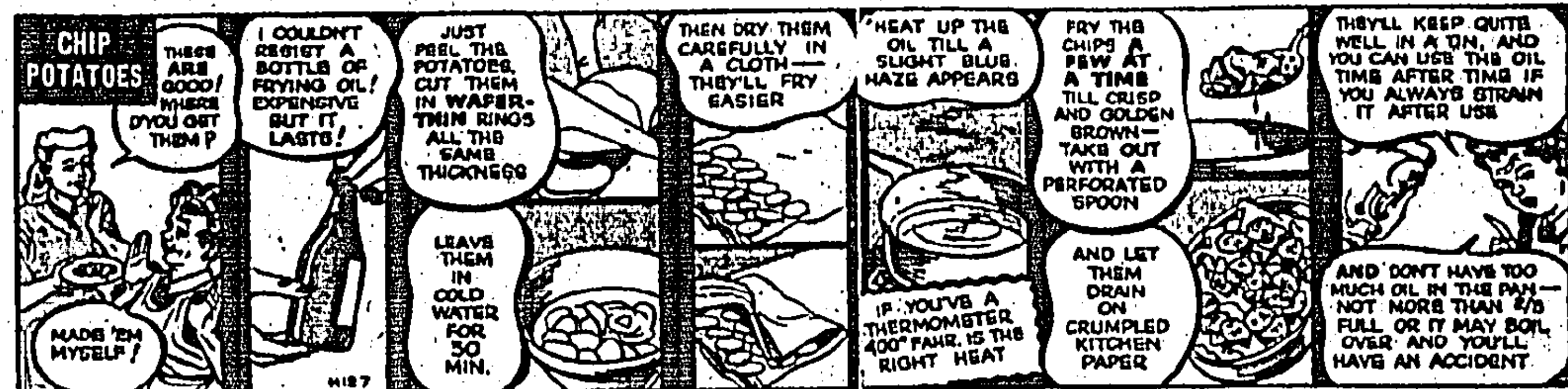
"Lots of things," answered Pixie McChet.

Rupert and the Bad Dog—1



"I'm tired of playing by myself," says Rupert one day. "Please, Mummy, may I go round and see how my pal Pecky is? He was so well when I last met him." "Yes, you may go if the weather's good," answers Mrs. Bear. She glances out of the window. "Oh dear," she exclaims. "There's a dog in the garden. He goes out and drive it away!" Rupert grabs his scarf as he goes out and, sure enough, he finds a small, black dog busily digging a hole in one of Mrs. Bear's flower beds.

WOMANSENSE



HOLIDAY SUITCASE

No. 3... Sailing in a boat

THE girl who goes sailing wants tough, comfortable, gay clothes. Artist Rix has chosen:

- 1—A loose denim shirt in butcher blue or grey.
- 2—For going ashore, a blue or grey denim skirt with big useful patch pockets.
- 3—A heavy knitted boxer sweater, snug-fitting and warm, in wonderful colours.
- 4—Hand-knitted wool pirate cap to match the sweater.
- 5—Tartan wool slacks with the new tapered leg line and hip pockets.
- 6—Rope soles are best for dock work. These raffia espadrilles have rope soles and ankle tapes.
- 7—Nautical double-breasted reefer jacket in navy blue wool, with scarlet lining.
- 8—Black and white cotton blouse with boat neck for trips ashore.
- 9—Seersucker 3-way head cap, fitted with a gripping plastic band, ideal for windy days.

NEXT SUITCASE: FOR A CRUISING HOLIDAY



London Express Service.

Back To Smoothness

By HELEN FOLLETT

"At the present time my face looks spotted, if you know what I mean."

So many other girls are realising their mistakes in fliriting too freely with the sun. "Sunbathing" isn't as much of a frenzy as it has been in other years. But still there has been too much of it. The demand for bleaching creams is something terrible.

If you are among the beauties who are too tan, there are simple home treatments that will help you. The more hot, moist applications you use, the better. Moist heat helps fluff away discoloured skin scales. After a drying apply a heavy cream and spend plenty of time working it into the flesh with light friction.

Twice a week omit the creaming and apply a light bleaching lotion that you can obtain at any cosmetic counter.



A South American Meat Pie

"IN all of the foreign countries I have visited, every scrap of meat is used, Madam; none is wasted. But in America, unfortunately, meat is often thrown away. Is this because the ladies are afraid to use these leftovers, or because they do not have the 'know-how'?"

"Both are contributing reasons, Chef. In the days before safe home refrigerators, meat was likely to spoil quickly, so many housewives threw it away rather than take a chance of serving it to the family. But nowadays any sufficiently cold refrigerator that is 40° to 45° F. will keep cold meat safe to eat up to three or four days. The point is to remember to use it within that time."

"As to the 'know-how,' I believe that's the difficulty with many housewives. They don't make it tasty, especially when it comes to utilising the leftover boiled meat, soup meat, or meat that's a bit dry."

"For these kinds of meat I have an especially good suggestion, Madam. It is a South American meat pie, very appetising, with a seasoning of a few stuffed olives; and so made that it is not soupy, like North American meat pies, but can be cut in neat squares for 'serving'."

"That's all right, Chef. And I'll make my new rice soufflé. They can be baked in the same oven."

DINNER

Crystallised Fresh Fruit Cup
South American Beef Pie
Browned Sweet Potatoes
Greens Vinaigrette
Rice Soufflé
Hot or Iced Coffee or Tea

South American Beef Pie

Prepare 1 recipe American pie pastry, or use a mix. Then, into an oiled 9" square or round shallow cake pan, spoon the beef pie filling. Dot with a few halved stuffed olives if desired. Top with the pie pastry; prick 6 times with a two-pronged fork. Brush lightly with milk. Bake 30 min. in a moderately hot oven, 375°-400° F.

Beef Pie Filling: Melt 2 tbs. butter or margarine. Add 1 chopped onion, medium-sized onion, and 1 fine-chopped cured pepper. Sauté until the colour turns. Mix in 3 c. fine-chopped leftover beef, 1/2 c. solid-pack minced tomato, 1/4 c. sliced stuffed olives, 1 tsp. Worcestershire sauce, 1 tsp. monosodium glutamate, 1 tsp. salt and 1/4 tsp. pepper. Simmer 5 min.

Rice Soufflé

In a double-boiler top measure 1/4 c. white or converted rice, 1 1/4 c. milk, 4 tbs. sugar, 1/2 tsp. butter or margarine and 1/4 tsp. salt. Bring to a boil. Then cover and cook over boiling water for 35 min. Stir in 1/2 tsp. vanilla and 2 egg yolks beaten and mixed with 1 tsp. cold water. Beat the 2 egg whites stiff and fold in.

Rub a qt.-ring mould (or baking dish) with butter or margarine and dust with 1 tsp. sugar. Spoon in the rice soufflé mixture. Set in a pan; half-surround with boiling water, and bake from 40-45 min. in a moderate oven, 350°-375° F. When done, cool 5 min., then unmould on a deep round platter. Serve with warm buttered cinnamon apple sauce.

Suggestion of the Chef

For crystallised fresh fruit cup, pour orange juice over a fruit cup mixture in a refrigerator tray and freeze 30 min., or until crystals begin to form.

Another new "Adventure" —
RUPERT and the BOY PIRATE
\$1.

THE WORLD CUP HOLDERS ARE THE GREATEST SOCCER TEAM I HAVE EVER SEEN

Says JOHN GRAYDON

England's footballers, still harbouring bitter memories of their defeat by Uruguay, have only one ambition. It is to meet the World Cup holders again—and beat them.

"Our ambition is to meet Uruguay at Wembley," said holder of fifty England caps, Billy Wright. "I don't think there is any doubt that we should win."

Well, I'm sorry, but I don't agree. Admittedly, England's footballers always profit from defeat, but I don't share their view that the Uruguayans are an overrated football machine. The World Cup holders are the greatest team I've ever seen.

That may sound a bold statement, but remember, I have seen the world's best and the South Americans possess all the qualities which once stunned British football as the finest in the world.

Nevertheless, the news that Uruguay hope to visit Britain within a year is welcome.

A TREAT

They are anxious to play England at Wembley and Scotland at Hampden Park and if this move comes off English and Scots fans are in for a treat.

The Uruguayan approach, to football is worth a moment's study.

They have adopted the principles which were at one time the foundation of England's soccer supremacy. Chief of them is that you must put something into football before you can ever hope to get anything out of it.

The average Uruguayan footballer is prepared to put in hours of patient practice without reward in an effort to perfect his game.

How different from some young players in British football who sign on the dotted line and then ask "What's in it for me?"

It is an unfortunate trend in British football that must be banished if we are to recover our former position in the eyes of the soccer world.

LESSON

Meantime, as a preparation for next year's World Cup tournament in Switzerland, the present tour has taught us much.

The outstanding lesson is the value of close marking. In the first match of the tour the FA XI were badly outclassed by the Argentinians and subsequent team talks revealed that it was due largely to lack of good marking.

The outcome in the matches since then has been a marked tightening up.

English players have stuck closer to their opponents than a sticky bomb to a tank.

The South-Americans were most impressed with the England team's tremendous fighting qualities. At first there was some criticism because it was felt the England players were too rough in the tackle, but, un-

doubtedly, the South Americans came to appreciate the sportsmanship of our players who, even in the face of provocation, refused to stoop to some of the low tricks employed by the opposition.

The outcome is that the Englishmen now rank as the most popular party of players ever to visit that part of the world.

It is the chief reason why, when the England party landed at Rio en route to New York, they found a Brazilian soccer official waiting with an invitation for England to visit Rio in 1955 to play in a "tournament of champions" comprising international teams of Hungary, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Uruguay and Brazil.

The financial bait is tempting. The Brazilians reckon that average gate receipts would

amount to something like £60,000 a game.

On this South American trip England have played before nearly 400,000 spectators, a wonderful tribute to the draw-in power of English football.

The England players will probably be paid an extra bonus and there is no doubt that they deserve it for the conscientious manner in which they have approached the tour.

"VIPER" The plane carrying the England party touched down at Port of Spain on the flight to New York and the players spent a memorable hour or so being serenaded by a calypso singer by the name of "Viper."

As the whole party sat drinking ice lemon under gently waving trees he sang a calypso about the various England players.

One that got the biggest laugh concerned moustacheed goalkeeper Gilbert Merrick who, the singer suggested, must be an "off-field gigolo."

Youngest member of the side, Tommy Taylor, also had a long verse to himself and got highly embarrassed.

On arrival at Rio Taylor was the youngest every elderly lady wanted to mother. They have been prepared to make him apple pies, wash his shirts and sew on his buttons.

On arrival at Rio Taylor was presented with what he thought was food served by one kind soul. Investigation of the parcel on the last stages of the flight to New York revealed a large gift of Brazil nuts.

Bill Eckersley, the Blackburn full-back, continued to be not only the life and soul of the party, but also the outstanding man of the tour from a playing point of view.

For consistency and a high standard of play, Eckersley topped everybody else.

The selectors, I know, are tremendously impressed with the qualities of a man who, in all fairness, must surely retain his place in the side for a long time to come.

He was worth his weight in gold, playing his heart out on the field and keeping the rest of the players amused when they had so little to laugh about. He was easily the most popular player ever to tour with an England party.

After his tremendous success on this tour I am sure many of the players will again be on Eckersley's trail.

Blackburn Rovers are fortunate to have a full-back who as far as the whole football world is concerned has become even more famous than Crumpton.

The International at the Yankee Stadium was billed as the "Coronation International."

It was strange to find a country where soccer commands so little interest as it does in the United States. That is why the England visit meant so much to the soccer pioneers of America. They hope it will help to foster a growing interest in the game.

The American players were all part-timers who had only one night's training together. Billy Wright, the England captain, who dreamed of playing America again ever since the Bollo Horizonte defeat in the World Cup three years ago, got the shock of his life when he learned that Terry Springfield, former Wolves' left back, was playing for the United States.

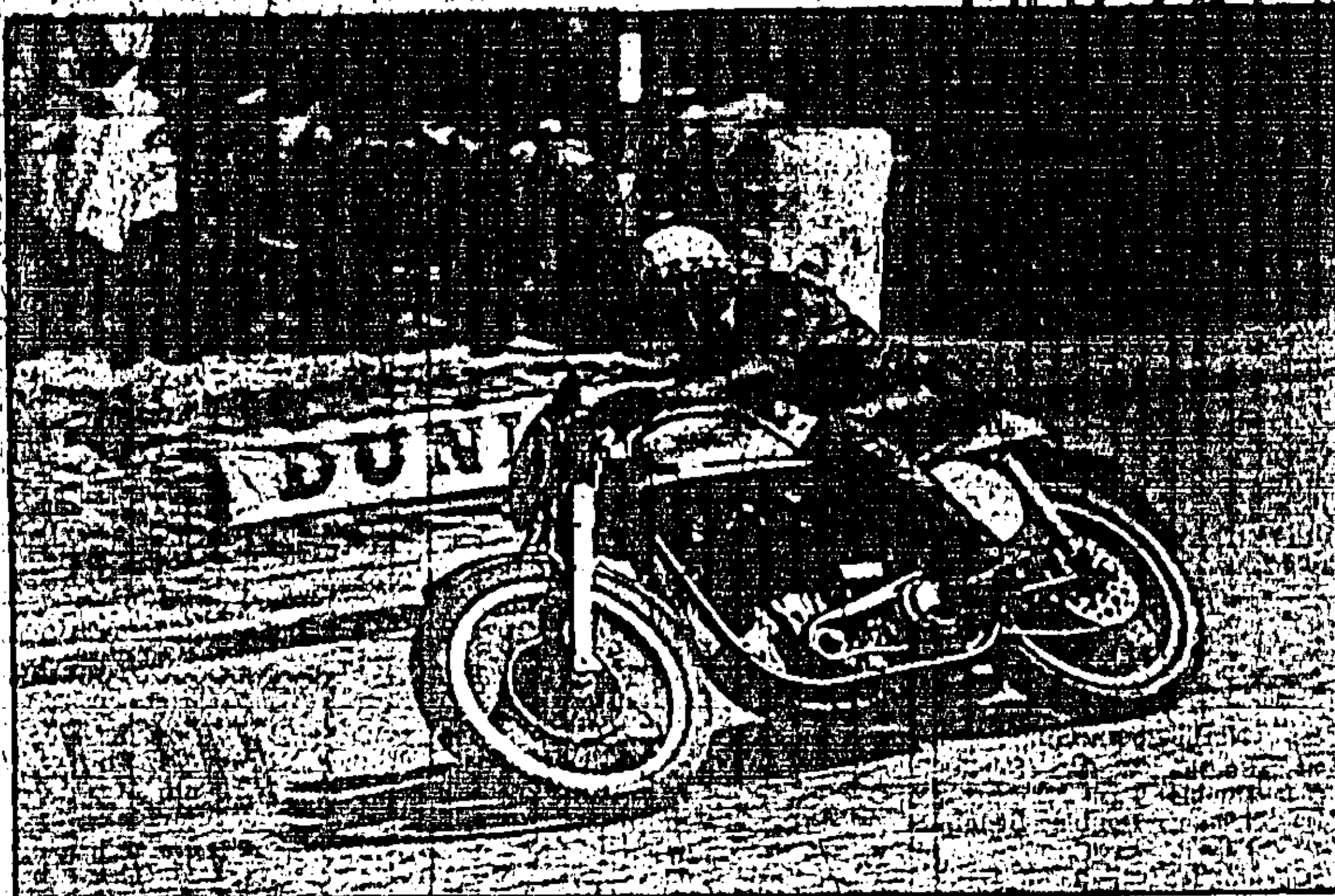
10 GOALS

Wright shared digs with Springfield for six years until the Derbyshire-born full-back left England, after his transfer to Coventry, to join an engineering firm on Rhode Island.

Springthorpe has taken out naturalisation papers and so qualified to play for America.

"To think we have been writing to each other weekly since Terry left England and he never mentioned the possibility of playing against us!" exclaimed Wright.

JUNIOR TT WINNER



Ray Amm, 25, from Southern Rhodesia, won the Junior International TT race at the Isle of Man on a 349 c.c. Norton. He fought a thrilling duel with the 29-year-old Australian, Ken Kavanagh—also on a 349 c.c. Norton. Both broke the lap record speed of 91.38 m.p.h. in their last laps. Amm recorded 91.82 and Kavanagh 91.66 m.p.h. In his sixth lap Kavanagh equalled the record. Photo shows W. B. (Ray) Amm, the winner, at Ballaugh Bridge.

Pairings Drawn For The Wimbledon Championships

Wimbledon, June 17.

A final battle between Australia's 18-year-old Ken Rosewall and 29-year-old Vic Seixas of the United States for the Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championship is envisaged in the draw for the tourney made at the All-England Club today.

The names of 118 of the world's top men players were drawn for a series of small bags to make up the pairings for the first round of the tourney, beginning here next Monday.

Ten more places were left open for the names of players who did not quite make the grade for automatic acceptance and now are playing through the qualifying tournaments.

Top of the men's list in the draw was Vic Seixas, seeded No. 2 for the tourney by the Seeding Committee yesterday. At the bottom of the draw came Ken Rosewall, Australian favourite for the title.

The Seeding Committee are vindicated and go seasonal upsides occur, the two should meet in the July 5 final for the men's crown.

LITTLE TROUBLE

Seixas should have little trouble with his first round opponent, Britain's 20-year-old Bobby Lee of Warwickshire, who had to qualify before being accepted for last year's Wimbledon tourney.

In the same quarter with Seixas, however, are Lewis Hoad (Australia), seeded No. 6, George Worthington (New Zealand) and Armando Vieira (Brazil), who meet in the first round, Felicissimo Ampon (Philippines) and fellow American Hugh Stewart.

Australia's Mervyn Rose, seeded No. 3, heads the second quarter of the draw with a first round match against a yet unnamed qualifier. In his quarter

are Art Larsen (United States), seeded No. 7, with a first round match against Hungary's Antal Janics, Sweden's Torsten Johansson, who meets Philip Chartier of France and Denmark's Torben Ulrich with a qualifier as his opponent.

DROBNY & MOREA

Egypt's Jaroslav Drobný, seeded No. 4, and Argentina's Enrique Morea, seeded No. 8, are in the third quarter. In the

Inter-School Swimming

The remaining heats for the Inter-Schools' Aquatic Meet were swum off last night at the Ritz Gardens at North Point.

The finals will take place to-night and to-morrow night at 8 p.m.

The following are the results of last night's heats:

Free Style: 100 Metres: Heat One—1. Wong Long-hoi (KGV); 2. Kan Yiu-ling (NMI); 3. Chan Wing-lee (NMI). Time: 6:53 sec.

Heat Two—1. Lam Kam-shing (Fong Lam); 2. Wong Fung-shung (KGV); 3. Lau Ping (NMI). Time: 6:51 sec.

Boys' Primary School, 50 Metres Free Style: The following are all in the final—1. Wong Long-hoi (KGV); 2. Chan Ching-mui (NMI); 3. Chan Ching-mui (NMI). Time: 3:04 sec.

Girls' Middle School, 100 Metres Free Style: Heat One—1. Suzanne Newton (KGV); 2. Chan Ching-mui (NMI); 3. Chan Ching-mui (NMI). Time: 3:04 sec.

Girls' Primary School, 100 Metres Free Style: The following are all in the final—1. Michelle Collins (KGV); 2. Lau Ping (NMI); 3. Lau Ping (NMI). Time: 3:04 sec.

Boys' Middle School, 100 Metres Free Style: Heat One—1. Yung Wai-ming (KGV); 2. Chan Ching-mui (NMI); 3. Chan Ching-mui (NMI). Time: 3:04 sec.

Boys' Middle School, 100 Metres Free Style: Heat Two—1. Yung Wai-ming (KGV); 2. Chan Ching-mui (NMI); 3. Chan Ching-mui (NMI). Time: 3:04 sec.

Boys' Middle School, 100 Metres Free Style: Heat Three—1. Yung Wai-ming (KGV); 2. Chan Ching-mui (NMI); 3. Chan Ching-mui (NMI). Time: 3:04 sec.

Boys' Middle School, 100 Metres Free Style: Heat Four—1. Yung Wai-ming (KGV); 2. Chan Ching-mui (NMI); 3. Chan Ching-mui (NMI). Time: 3:04 sec.

Boys' Middle School, 100 Metres Free Style: Heat Five—1. Yung Wai-ming (KGV); 2. Chan Ching-mui (NMI); 3. Chan Ching-mui (NMI). Time: 3:04 sec.

Boys' Middle School, 100 Metres Free Style: Heat Six—1. Yung Wai-ming (KGV); 2. Chan Ching-mui (NMI); 3. Chan Ching-mui (NMI). Time: 3:04 sec.

Boys' Middle School, 100 Metres Free Style: Heat Seven—1. Yung Wai-ming (KGV); 2. Chan Ching-mui (NMI); 3. Chan Ching-mui (NMI). Time: 3:04 sec.

Boys' Middle School, 100 Metres Free Style: Heat Eight—1. Yung Wai-ming (KGV); 2. Chan Ching-mui (NMI); 3. Chan Ching-mui (NMI). Time: 3:04 sec.

Boys' Middle School, 100 Metres Free Style: Heat Nine—1. Yung Wai-ming (KGV); 2. Chan Ching-mui (NMI); 3. Chan Ching-mui (NMI). Time: 3:04 sec.

Boys' Middle School, 100 Metres Free Style: Heat Ten—1. Yung Wai-ming (KGV); 2. Chan Ching-mui (NMI); 3. Chan Ching-mui (NMI). Time: 3:04 sec.

The Facts About TV's Effect On Boxing Gates

New York, June 17.

There are more fight fans and fewer fight clubs in America now than ever before.

Television is the reason, and the people connected with boxing—the managers, promoters and publicists—can't agree on whether TV is a modern Frankenstein, as Paris promoter Gilbert Benaim said after a visit to America, or the greatest boon boxing ever will know, as the late and great promoter Mike Jacobs believed.

The facts are these: There are about 25,000,000 TV sets in America today and boxing is offered on TV at least five nights a week; thus more people are seeing boxing than ever before, especially women, and hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions, of people who never had seen a fight now are becoming boxing enthusiasts; yet most of these fans are TV boxing fans, and are not paying for tickets at a local arena; the small clubs have been pinched by TV and many have gone out of business.

Even the big arenas have been hurt as far as attendance is concerned and famed Madison Square Garden, with its capacity of 14,000, often has only 5,000 or 7,000 for its Friday night fight.

NOT THE FIGHTERS

"Overall, boxing is doing all right financially," said George Paronius, a veteran boxing manager from California and Iowa. "Except for the fighters, who have not been getting enough of the television money."

"That's why the International Boxing Guild (IBG), our managers' union, is setting a new minimum of \$5,000 for each fighter in a bout which appears upon a network TV show. At present the best minimum is \$3,000 to each man—event fighter in the Friday night bouts, usually from Madison Square Garden. Other current minimums are \$1,500 for Monday and Tuesday nights, \$3,000 for Wednesday and \$4,500 for Saturdays.

"The promoters are getting good chunks of money from TV sponsors to make up for the empty seats, but the fighters don't get enough. Since so many small clubs have quit, a fighter can't get as many bouts."

RUINS HIM

"And TV had another effect too. Suppose a boxer has a bad night or gets a thorough beating. He makes this bad showing on television and it ruins him all over the country for several months."

Jacobs envisaged closed-circuit theatre TV as a huge money-maker for big fights.

"Some day there will be a fight for \$10,000,000, said Jacobs. "The fight could be held in a studio, and be televised to hundreds of movie theatres where admission could be \$2 or \$3."

But where will new and good boxers come from if TV kills the small clubs, argued the small club operators. Admittedly, they have a good point. Since TV became a factor, many boxers who previously would

have been six-round boys or semi-finalists have fought in TV main events, but their skill still is that of a preliminary boy.—United Press.

Peter Keenan Wins European Bantam Title

Glasgow, June 17.

Peter Keenan, British Bantamweight Champion, tonight outpointed Maurice Sandeyroh, of France, over 15 rounds for the vacant European Bantamweight Championship.

A capacity crowd of 30,000 at Firhill Park, Glasgow, saw the 24-year-old British champion gain a comfortable points victory earned by a great display of boxing.

It is the second time Keenan has held the European title. He lost it 11 months ago in the same ring to Jean Sneyers, of Belgium, when a slipped cartilage caused his retirement.

STEADY FLOW

Keenan built up a steady flow of points with a perfect straight left lead after the fourth round in which he was over-cautious. In that round he opened a cut over Sandeyroh's right eye and thereafter the Scots took the initiative as the efforts of the Frenchman's seconds failed to staunch the injury.

He won every round from then until the finish, though the Frenchman said after the fight that he thought he had done enough to win. "It was a bad decision. I thought I had won by a bigger margin than the last fight in which I gained a draw with Keenan," he said.—Reuter.

Shirai May Defend Title In U.K.

London, June 17.

Leaving for a holiday in the South of France to-day, Yusaku Shimomura, the British fight promoter, said he hoped to stage a world flyweight championship fight in London next October.

He said he had cabled Yoshio Shirai, the Japanese holder of the title, asking him to defend in London and if he agrees he will be matched with either Julio Tuli, South African holder of the Empire title, or Terry Allen, the British champion.—Reuter.

Australians Lose Nine Wickets For 191 Against Derbyshire

Chesterfield, June 17.

A sixth wicket partnership of 85 by Benaud (70) and Ian Craig (17) which doubled the score saved the Australians from a disaster against Derbyshire here today.

Sent in by Derbyshire after a soaked pitch had prevented play before lunch the Australians had lost nine first innings wickets for 191 by the close.

The pitch was not very difficult but the ball went through at varying heights and paces and most of the Australians showed their inexperience under such conditions.

Five wickets were down for 65 when Benaud came in. In a brilliant attacking innings he hit his 70 runs in 60 minutes.

Benaud launching a terrific onslaught on all the bowling, pulled, hooked and drove with great power and hit one six and nine fours.

He found the right partner in Craig who, though he has been out of form recently, showed his nerve in a crisis with a

imperturbable display of defensive batting. He was at the wicket just over an hour and a half.

This good stand must have been a relief to the Australians who had omitted six of their best batsmen and three to be dismissed.

Derbyshire missed two possible chances in the field, but it was a brilliant catch by Carr which dismissed Archer. Diving sideways at backward short leg, Carr held the fast travelling ball with his right hand at full strength.—Reuter.

Turpin In Car Accident

Banbury, Central England, June 17.

Randolph Turpin, Britain's Middleweight Boxing Champion, was taken to hospital here tonight after the car he was driving had overturned just outside the town.

He was discharged later in the evening and returned to his home in Leamington.

One of two women passengers travelling with him was detained because of slight concussion.

Turpin defeated the French Champion, Charles Humez, in London last week in what British boxing authorities claim was a world title fight.

He is expected to fight the winner of the American Championship bout between Carl "Bobo" Olson and Paddy Young, due to take place in New York in late August.—Reuter.

Rain And Wet Wickets Again Hit First Class Cricket

London, June 17.

Rain and wet wickets again hit first class cricket today. Three of the nine matches started in time while there was no play at all in the Middlesex-Nottinghamshire and Lancashire-Cambridge University games.

All the matches were affected at some time or other by rain. Oxford University lost one wicket for no runs against Warwickshire and then rain stopped play for the day.

At the Oval, Essex, the only county without a win, scored 95 runs for one against Surrey, the Champions and present leaders, in two and a quarter hours before heavy rain flooded the pitch and ended the day's play.

Alec Bedser, England's pace bowler, was given the honour of leading out the Surrey team but could not add to his Test laurels. He bowled 47 overs for 30 runs but the soft turf gave him neither a secure foothold nor sufficient liveliness to cause the batsmen real concern.

A fine spell by the Yorkshire and England fast bowler, Fred Trueman, helped the Royal Air Force to take the advantage over a moderate Somerset side at Taunton.

Trueman's first six overs cost 27 runs but later he showed better control and, varying his pace, took five wickets in five overs for six runs. His final figures were five for 60.

A FIELD DAY

There was a keen struggle for first innings points at Tunbridge Wells where the bowlers had a rapid day on a drying pitch. The Kent batting allied against the left arm bowlers of Munster, who took five for 25. Only Evans refused to be in-

timidated and he hit 45 out of 60 in an hour.

Leicestershire were test down by Doug Wright, who was particularly difficult to play. He conceded only 18 runs in taking three wickets in 16 overs.

Northamptonshire collapsed against Glamorgan after making a fine start when they lost only one wicket for 151. Their last five wickets fell for 10.

Northants opened with a century partnership in a hundred minutes by Broderick and Oldfield. Broderick scored 69, including 13 fours, in two hours 50 minutes. He was well supported by Oldfield and Davis, each of whom scored 60 in an hour and a half.

Rain restricted play to 25 minutes at Dudley, where Shepherd and Lancashire took the Sussex score to 70 without loss in the match against Worcestershire. On the dead turf little attempt was made to score the run, though the ball only beat the bat on two occasions.

CLOSE OF PLAY SCORES

The following were the close of play scores in county cricket matches played today:

At Lord's: There was no play between Middlesex and Nottinghamshire today because of rain.

At Oxford: Oxford University had no runs for one wicket. Warwickshire play today because of rain.

At Manchester: There was no play between Lancashire and Cambridge University today because of rain.

At the Oval: Essex 85 for one. Surrey to bat. No further play today because of rain.

At Exton: Somerset 128 for one. Trueman five for 60. Royal Air Force 109 for five (Trueman 61).

At Dudley: Sussex 70 for no wicket. There was no further play today after tea because of rain.

At Tunbridge Wells: Kent 93 (Munden five for 68). Leicestershire 99 for seven. There was no play before lunch because of rain.

At Glasgow: Yorkshire 189 for four (Lowson not out 60). Scotland to bat. There was no play before lunch because of rain.

At Oldfield: Northamptonshire 248 (Oldfield 60, Broderick 69). Glamorgan 54. Worcester six for 60. Glamorgan no runs for no wicket.—Reuter.

THE GAMBOLS

IT'S THE BILL FROM THE DECORATOR BUT IT'S MORE THAN THE ESTIMATE

WE HAD THE BATHROOM AND THE HALL DONE AS WELL AFTER THEY HAD GIVEN US THE ESTIMATE FOR THE BEDROOMS

WELL! WHAT'S THE GOOD OF HAVING AN ESTIMATE IF THE BILL COMES TO MORE THAN THE ESTIMATE?

SHOW THEM UP AND TELL THEM THAT YOU REFUSE TO PAY OR ELSE I'LL.....

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Page 10 THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1953.

Sheaffer's

THE WORLD'S BEST!

JOHN CLARK'S CASEBOOK

Just Mark My Word

SLIM is a neat, presentable young man, with a receding chin and a moustache that seems to put the lower part of his face into parentheses.

He looks the last person you would expect to see accused of being drunk and disorderly. Yet that was the charge against him at the Clerkwell court. Naturally, he pleaded not guilty.

An immense chief inspector of police went into the witness-box and took the oath, and said to the magistrate, Mr. F. H. Powell: "Last night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, this man three times came to the police station and demanded to be given shelter. His breath smelled strongly of drink, and his speech was slurred. He said he was afraid of a gang. When he would not go away we were obliged to arrest him."

"You think it was the beer in him talking?" the magistrate asked.

"I think so, sir," the chief inspector replied.

BETTER SERVICE

"**T**HEY tell me," said the magistrate, "as if it were nothing in particular, that some people prefer spending a night at the police station to going to an institution. Is that so?"

The chief inspector gave a modest little cough.

"They say the service is better," the magistrate pursued. "Well, in the cells they get breakfast served to them. At the institution, I suppose they have to get it for themselves," the officer said, sounding none too happy at having the excellent service broadcast.

"I see, thank you," said the magistrate. He turned to Slim, and invited him into the witness-box.

THE WORD

"**O**NLY came out of Wormwood Scrubs cupola days ago," Slim said in a kind of preface to his evidence.

"Never mind about that," the magistrate said. "The police station to avoid trouble, Slim went on. 'There's a word I'd like you to remember, sir.' 'Yes,' said the magistrate, his pen poised above his pad, as if ready to add his memory with a written note.

"The word's 'Coronation,' sir."

"I see."

"That word can be twisted round a good bit, see," Slim said. "Of course."

RECORDS

HAVING said that boy, Slim felt emboldened. "Listen," he said, "I only went to the police station to avoid trouble. There's a divorce case, see, and I believe my wife's trying to get records made—gramophone records—of my voice." His voice dropped to a whisper. "I believe," he said, "they're hoping the things I say can be used."

Now, Slim raised his voice to a tone whose decibel content would have done no good to a sensitive microphone. "I'd like to say, sir," he said, "that when I left the Scrubs, I intended to lead an honest life."

"I see, thank you," said the magistrate, speaking very courteously.

THE WORD AGAIN

WHEN Slim had returned to the dock, Mr. Powell said to him: "I am going to remind you—and ask the Wormwood Scrubs people to let us know what they think about you, I'd like the doctor."

"I'd like you to remember that word—'Coronation,'" Slim said. "It can be twisted quite a few ways."

"Yes."

"And I'd like my mother and my sister hear next time," Slim said.

"I'd very much like to see them," said Mr. Powell; and Slim, looking mightily contented at the way things had gone, was led off to the remand prison where he would be safe from people trying to make records of his voice and twisting the word Coronation to his detriment.

General Templar Calls Reporter A "Rat And A Rotten Journalist"

Singapore, June 17.

The High Commissioner for Malaya, General Sir Gerald Templar, tonight described as "substantially correct" a press report that he had called a Malayan journalist "a rat and a rotten journalist whose name stinks in Southeast Asia."

General Templar issued his statement after a day of bitter controversy over the report in Malayan newspapers this morning.

In this report Templar was alleged to have called Che Abdul Aziz Bin Ishak, reporter of the vernacular paper Utusan Melayu "a rat and rotten journalist whose name stinks in Southeast Asia."

British Government Officially Denies Shipping Allegation

London, June 17.

The British Government tonight denied that ships under British authority had carried Chinese Communist troops since Communist China joined the operations in Korea in the autumn of 1950.

Mr. Anthony Nutting, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said in a written reply to a question in the House of Commons:

"So far as ships flying the British flag and therefore subject to British authority are concerned, all information available to the British Government indicates that these allegations are completely unfounded."

Mr. Nutting had been asked what official representations the United States had made to Britain about detailed charges made by the Senate investigating Committee, of which Senator Joseph McCarthy is permanent Chairman, that British ships had carried Chinese troops and strategic materials to China.

Mr. Nutting said no official representations had been received from the United States Government.

Earlier Mr. Nutting said: "We stand by the United Nations resolution of May 18, 1951, which called for an embargo on the supply of strategic goods to China—and we are carrying it out with rigour."

Export licences for strategic goods to China had in fact been refused for nearly a year before the United Nations resolution, he said.

Mr. Nutting declared: "If any of our ships were to contravene these regulations they would be liable to be hunted down on the high seas by British naval vessels and their masters would become liable to severe penalties."

Mr. Nutting said Britain had no power to apply these measures to ships flying other flags, but she had taken steps to ensure that no ship of any nation could be bunkered in ports under British control unless Britain was satisfied it was not carrying strategic materials to China.

As for goods which were not the subject of these security controls, British policy was to develop trade with the countries of the Soviet bloc and with China.

"We cannot live without trade and we consider that this trade in non-strategic goods is to the advantage of the free world," he added.—Reuter.

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ROSENBERGS' FATE

(Continued From Page 1)

Eisenhower to spare the lives of the Rosenbergs.

Buenos Aires—The Argentine Radical Congressional bloc of 14 deputies cabled President Eisenhower today asking him to spare the lives of the Rosenbergs.

Paris—Ten thousand Frenchmen massed in a central square tonight cheered the news of the stay of execution.—Reuter.

COMMONS SCENE

London, June 17.

Shouts of "Clemency for the Rosenbergs" were heard in the Commons today.

Several women in the public galleries responsible for the shouting were expelled by house ushers.—France-Press.

According to Aziz General Templar also challenged him to publish Templar's remarks.

Tonight General Templar issued a one line statement in which he said "the published report of the interview with Che Aziz is substantially correct."

The allegation by General Templar that the journalist was a rat followed publication of an article by Aziz on the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth in London.

Aziz was one of three Malayan journalists selected by a panel of editors to represent the Malayan press at the Coronation ceremony.

In the article Aziz had said in part:

"Sir Winston Churchill I notice on two occasions sitting down when he should be standing up during prayer. I would have done the same if I had enough courage to do it."

Aziz also said:

NEHRU LOOKED BORED

"I saw Nehru looking very much bored and Mohammed Ali, Pakistan Premier, was distinctly looking restless."

In another report from London Aziz said that the Malaya Sultans who attended the Coronation did not observe the Muslim fasting month.

General Templar's remarks came under severe criticisms today from several Malayan papers which said they were "unfortunate."

The Utusan Melayu said editorially that it regretted the incident. "Aziz's despatches from Britain were his honest impressions of scenes he witnessed," the paper said.

It said "that General Templar should have disagreed with the merits of these reports is a thing we do not complain of. But that he should have summoned Aziz to King's House to rebuke him in the manner he did is a thing we deplore."

The paper added:

"No journalist, Malaya or otherwise, bred in the traditions of the free press can ignore the challenge to report the incident and keep his professional self respect."

In a further statement tonight Templar declared "I was disgusted, as I am sure the whole of Malaya was, by the ungracious way in which Aziz responded to the invitation extended to him by Her Majesty's Government to attend the Coronation as a representative of the Malayan press. I sent for him privately in his capacity as a journalist and not as a politician or as a member of the Legislative Council in the Federation of Malaya and told him so. I used forcible language as I often do. If he chose to publish what I said he was of course perfectly free to do so."—Reuter.

LOOKED TROUBLED

Herr Nuschke, who wore a light summer coat and a grey hat, looked troubled.

Herr Nuschke, 70, is chairman of the Christian Democratic Union in East Germany and Government representative for church affairs. He has held the post of a Deputy Premier since the foundation of the East German Republic in October 1949.

Later he took over the Christian Democratic Union when Jakob Kaiser, who is now West German Minister for All-German Affairs, retired from the post of chairman.

During initial questioning by West Berlin, Herr Nuschke said he wanted to go back to East Berlin as soon as possible.

According to a police spokesman, he said demonstrators shouted at him and some of them beat him.

Herr Nuschke said West Berlin police had done "all they could" to save him from the crowd. He said he was on his way to Schoenefeld, the Soviet airport outside Berlin, when the demonstrators stopped his car.—Reuter.

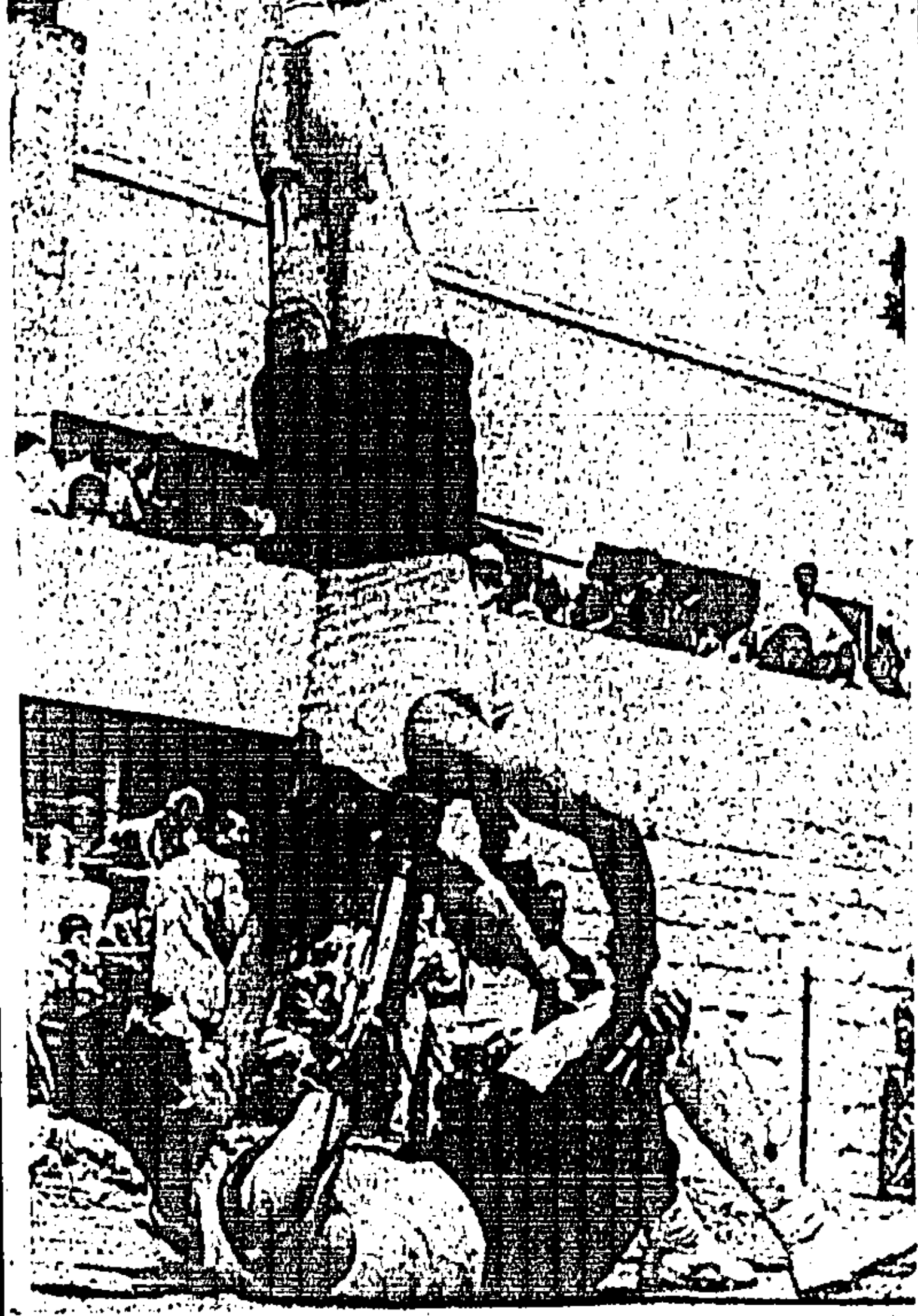
Pirates In Manila Bay

Manila, June 18.

The growing boldness of the pirates of Manila Bay, who recently splintered away a big LCM from the U.S. Navy Reservation in Cavite province, received the full attention of US Embassy and Navy officials on Tuesday.

Embassy officials requested the customs secret service to clamp down on the activities of the pirates, particularly the smuggling of cigarettes from US Navy vessels. The seriousness of the operations between the pirates and some US Navy men prompted the US Navy authorities to enforce strict measures.

The LCM was stolen by Cavite pirates on May 7 from the Cavite Navy Yard and was found the following day stripped of its marine engine and other valuable spare parts.—France-Press.



When Queen Frederika of Greece attended the celebrations on the occasion of the third anniversary of the founding of the Civil Population Disabled Rehabilitation Centre in Athens, she witnessed a physical training display given by disabled men.—London Express.

Battle Of Sexes At University

Pietermaritzburg, South Africa, June 17.

A battle of the sexes is disrupting the scholarly atmosphere of Natal University, Pietermaritzburg.

It broke out when the men demanded "special measures for the subjugation of women" and culminated yesterday in a wild affray in one of the two women's residences when tea cups and their contents were used as weapons.

Over 130 men marched into the common room and demanded tea after getting forged invitations to a tea party. Most of the women students were there. Water and milk flow as they fought the invaders in a 15 minute battle.

The men—"tired of seeing everything in the University run by women"—fired the opening gun. They held a general meeting of the student body, voted to bar women from student affairs and demanded "special powers" to subjugate them.

RETALIATION

The women quickly retaliated, summoning an all female general meeting which decided to boycott socials and dances until the men were brought to heel and ordered that no men would be allowed to approach the doors of the women's residence.

They ordered the student's tea room committee which runs the University's tearoom to strike.

The men resourcefully organised their own tearoom service and charged women an extra sixpence tax on anything they bought.

Strict sexual segregation is observed in lecture rooms and a committee has been formed to draft "anti-female rules". These are expected to include bans on women smoking except in their rooms, on knitting anywhere in the university and on wearing University blazers except at sports functions. After yesterday's battle of the commonroom the men demanded that the women's residences be controlled by an all-male house committee. The University had about 1,700 students in 1951, 340 of them women.—Reuter.

"What's His Line?" Solution. COMPANY SECRETARY. London Express Service.

Criminal Sessions Calendar

Five cases are listed in the Criminal Sessions Calendar for June, the pleas for which will be taken by the Puisne Judge, Mr Justice A. D. Scholes at 10 a.m. tomorrow.

The cases are:

Yung Sing-lau.—Robbery with violence.

Fong Ki-chi.—Manslaughter.

Poo Wan, alias Pao Sze-leung, Yung-mul.—Assault with intent to rob possession of arms and ammunition; robbery with aggravation (three counts); and receiving stolen property.

Hui Shek-yuen, alias Hui Tsai, alias Hui Kwong, Yung Yuen, alias Fat Fung-yuen and Chu Yung-mul.—Assault with intent to rob possession of arms and ammunition; robbery with aggravation (three counts); and receiving stolen property.

Hui Shek-yuen, alias Hui Tsai, alias Hui Kwong.—Using arms against a person without lawful authority.

By Surface

Macao, 9 a.m., 6 p.m., as Lee Hong/Tak Shing.

China, People's Republic, 9.30 a.m., 6 p.m., train via Canton.

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"Junior has a problem what to do with the money he earned this summer—whether to buy a motorcycle or get married!"